THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873. | VOLUME V---NUMBER 191

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 5, 1873.

Summary of State News.

SAVANNAH.

During the month of February, just closed, the interments in Laurel Grove Cemetery numbered one hundred and thirty-six.——The sixteenth session of the medical lectures of the Savannah Medical College closed on Saturday last. There are four graduates.—*News.*

CAMILLA.

There is the most encouraging news from every section in reference to the farming prosperity. There has already been a large quantity of corn planted, and still the work goes on. As farmers are using more fertilizers on corn than usual, and we predict better times, another year in the way of home supplies.——We are pleased to notice the improvements being made in Camilla.—*Enterprise.*

BRUNSWICK.

Shad superabundant in the city.——Work on the new Episcopal church is progressing finely.——Work will soon be commenced on the Presbyterian church in this city.—*Seaport Appeal.*

GREENVILLE.

Mrs. Adair, of our town, informs us that she has English peas high enough to stick, and cabbage plants large enough to transplant.—*Meriwether County Vindicator.*

General News.

Bordeaux exports 1,250,000 casks of wine annually.

Massachusetts has 879 inhabitants to every mile of railway.

Germany will expend $67,000,000 in reviewing and completing her system of fortresses.

The cotton seed of the South, which were once thrown away as worthless, are now worth $3,000,000 a year.

A New England manufacturer of chewing gum has retired from business worth a clean million dollars, and yet there are fortunes for others.

South Carolina News.

Orangeburg is to have a shingle factory.

The Court House at Abbeville has been completed at a cost of $18,632.

The poor house of Edgefield county is advertised for sale by the Sheriff.

Nicholson pavement is being laid on King street in Charleston.

Farm work is backward in many parts of the State on account of the recent heavy rains.

De Mortuis.

Miss Alice Palin, of Savannah, died on Saturday last.

Mr. R. H. McHugh, of Savannah, died on the 2d of March.

Mr. A. D. Brown, of Brunswick, died on Sabbath last.

In Greenville, on the 23d of February, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin.

Briefs.

Sheet music—Snoring.

Sweet home—A bee-hive.

Fancy bread—A roll of the eye.

Board of education—The black board.

A criminal court—Sparking another man's wife.

A wise man changes his mind—a fool never.

Tennessee News

Spiritualists agitates Chattanooga.

Chattanooga is to have a new steam ferry boat.

Trenton is about to vote $60,000 to the Tennessee Central Road.

Memphis consumes 200 bushels of chewing gum annually, most of which is pressed between the jaws of young girls who have no one else to love.

News Condensed.

A winged calf is on exhibition in Oregon.

Newport, Kentucky, is to have a Masonic Temple worth fifty thousand dollars.

The Legislature of Rhode Island has legalized marriages between blacks and whites.

Only 626,305 hogs have been slaughtered at Cincinnati from November 1, 1872, to March 1, 1873.

New York employs two thousand children under fifteen years of age, in making paper collars.

Personal Items.

Josh Billings has piled up $30,000 in five years, and is now making money like a banker.

Lucca receives $1,000 for each performance and half the gross receipts over $4,000.

Queen Isabella weighs about 200 pounds, and is the jolliest old ex-Queen who ever saved her head.

On the third day of the marriage of the Emperor of China, he and his young bride appeared in dresses valued at 360,000f.

John P. Hale is suffering from confirmed paralysis and softening of the brain, and cannot live much longer.

MARRIAGE OF THE SISTER OF THE PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.—The Paris correspondent of the New York World says:

Much excitement has been caused in the circles of the Faubourg St. Germain by the announcement of a contemplated and proximate union between the Duc d'Aumale and the young Duchess de Luynes. The Duchess, whose husband was killed in the battle of Patay, is a daughter of the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Bissaccia, by his first marriage with Mlle de Polignac, the Duke's second wife being a daughter of the Prince de Ligne.

The late Duchess de la Rochefoucauld was the sister of the Prince de Polignac, who served with so much courage in the army of General Beauregard during our war, and who, in the position of General of Division, commanded a portion of the Army of the Loire in the late French campaign, where, on several occasions, he displayed such prodigies of valor as to win decoration on the field of battle. After the war he retired into the quiet of private life, and is at present one of the directors of the journal called the Correspondence de Paris.

☞ Georgia, says the Baltimore Gazette, is a sensible State in some matters. It has repealed all usury laws. It has done more than this. It is determined to be a great manufacturing State. And there is no reason why it should not be. Its water power is excellent. Trade has revived in Savannah more than at any other city in the South except New Orleans. The State Government is gradually becoming more stable, and the labor disorganization is adjusting itself. So Georgia has an idea that the State is to be in the future the manufacturing centre of the South, and to facilitate this the Legislature has exempted from taxation for ten years all capital invested in cotton and woolen mills, iron furnaces and iron manufactures.

☞ A Vallejo (California) lady, about to go off in the cars, stepped into the dark sitting-room of the depot to kiss her friend Sarah good-bye. Owing to the darkness she didn't hit Sarah, but caromed on a Chinaman, and didn't find out the mistake until John began yelling, "Whatee for you so chokee me! Hi yah! No squeeze so muchee!" One yell, and flopping of feminine garments, a slammed door, and that girl was gone.

☞ The Sedalia Bazoo says: "Two Lafayette girls contracted neuralgia by sleeping with their hands in stockings of mush to whiten them. The mush was put on hot, but froze before morning."

AMADEO'S ABDICATION.

Behind the Scenes at Madrid—Scrap of Secret History.

The Queen's Vow to the Virgin—Curious Stories Concerning Victor Emmanuel, Prince Humbert, and Ex-King Amadeo.

From the New York World.]

LONDON, February 12.—An extraordinary story concerning the abdication of King Amadeo comes to me from so high a source that I am constrained to believe it. It is to this effect. The Queen, as every one will remember, was the Princess Mary, the daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel dal Pozzo della Cisterna; she is only twenty-five years of age; she is a very devout Catholic; and she is the mother of three children, the youngest of whom, a prince, was born at Madrid only a few days ago. Immediately before the birth of this child, the young Queen was in great distress of mind, and in very alarming physical pain; and in her agony of mind and body she made a vow to the Blessed Virgin that if, through the mercy of God, she was brought safely through the perils that then environed her, she would beg her husband on her knees to resign the throne of Spain and to hastenback to Italy. Her husband was present when—perhaps in delirium—she made this vow, and he uttered no remonstrance against it.

There is no doubt that he has been growing more and more weary of Spain for several months, and the distress and anguish of his young wife, to whom he is tenderly attached, probably strengthed his desire to get rid of his thankless task. Events which happened after the birth of the child—who, in the opinion of its mother, was given her only as a hostage for the performance of her vow—doubtless removed all hesitation which he might have still felt. He and his wife—despite all his noble qualities and all her grace and beauty—had never been able to win over to their side the proud nobles of Spain.

Just as in Rome the nobility of the highest rank with one or two exceptions side with the Pope, and refuse to attend the Court of Victor Emmanuel or to give any countenance to his Government, so in Madrid the grandees held aloof from "the foreign adventurer," as they called King Amadeo, while their wives could not be induced to appear in the train of his wife. This alarmed and irritated both of them—not without reason; but they continued to hope that in time the nobility could be won over to thier side. The King made a last effort to do this on the occasion of the christening of the new-born child.

He asked the Duchess de la Torre, the wife of Sorrano, to present the royal infant at the baptismal ceremony. She refused with scorn, and the poor baby would have probably had to suffer the ignominity of being "presented" by a lady of low rank had not the widow of Marshal Prim, herself a duchess, consented to leave her mourning retirement and perform the function. I am told there was a terrible scene in the palace that day, and it was then that the King finally yielded to the prayers and tears of his wife, and made to her the promise of abdication which, as you know, he fulfilled on the 11th of this month. "It is a great honor," said the King in his message to the Cortes announcing his abdication, "to preside over the destinies of a country, however disturbed. I had resolved to keep my oath and respect the Constitution, for I believed that my loyalty to Spain would compensate for whatever errors might be caused by my youth and inexperience. But my good wishes have deceived me, for Spain lives in the midst of a perpetual contest. If my enemies had been foreigners, I would not abandon the task, but they are Spanirrds. I wish neither to be the King of a party nor to act illegally; but believing all my efforts to be sterile, I renounce the crown for myself, my sons and heirs."

These are plain, sad and bold words; but the Cortes listened to them with scarcely concealed joy, and the abdication was unanimously accepted. There are wheels within wheels—and had the Cortes known all that was within the King's mind they probably would have listened to his message with emotions of a very mixed character. For I have as yet told only one-half of my story. The King has abdicated, it is true, to please his wife; but if my informants are correct he did this all the more willingly because he believes that by giving up the insecure throne of Spain he makes a stride towards the throne of Italy.

Victor Emmanuel's health is extremely precarious, and his death at any moment would surprise no one who knows him; the Crown Prince Humbert is the victim of a nameless disease which makes his life a burden and from which death may soon relieve him; and his son—the four year old Prince of Naples—is in such a condition that his life can be protracted only by something like a miracle. These three precarious lives are all that stand between Amadeo and the Italian crown; and even should Victor Emmanuel and Humbert die before the baby Prince of Naples expires, Amadeo would have a claim to a regency which would be in fact a sovereignty.

The personal relations between Victor Emmanuel and Humbert are of the most unhappy character. The latter—whose vices far outnumber his virtues—has cherished a bitter hatred for his father ever since the King, on what he thought was his death-bed, married the woman with whom he had so long lived in adultery and by whom he has been made the father of several children. Humbert was not shocked by the sins of his father—he is so fond of such sins himself—but he was disgusted beyond measure by his repentance and his reparation; and the other day, when the King announced his wish to publicly solemnize the marriage contracted in private with this woman, and to elevate her to the throne, Humbert broke out into a fearful storm of rage, and not only publicly declared that in such an event he would leave Italy, but privately sent word to his father that if he did this thing he would head a revolution to depose him. Victor Emmanuel, always weak, yielded for the moment to these threats, and nothing has since been said about the marriage. But, I am told, that what he now desires is that Humbert should die; that he then should cause his marriage to be publicly solemnized and his "countess" called queen for a day; that he then should abdicate in favor of Amadeo as regent or as king. So that to the pursuasions of the wife of the latter were added the secret advice and prayer of his father to quit Spain and to come back to Italy. Victor Emmanuel greatly dreads death so long as he is at enmity with the Pope. He would withdraw his government from Rome to-morrow, and restore St. Peter's patrimony to Pius IX., if his Cabinet and Parliament would allow him to do it. Amadeo is a better Catholic than either his father or his brother, and vague dreams float through the brain of the King of a reconciliation effected between Italy and the Papal See with Amadeo on the throne. This all sounds like a romance, you will say; but I have reason—and the best of reason—to believe that it is all true.

"THE GREATER THE TRUTH THE GREATER THE LIBEL."—This old doctrine seems to have been revived by the New York Insurance Companies, judging from the tenor of these remarks, which we clip from a leading journal of that city:

"An insurance editor has been sent to jail by insurance men for publishing libels. It is said the defense in the case will be that insurance companies justify persistent lying in their business, and will support no insurance journal that tells the truth; therefore the libels of the editor were indirectly inspired by the companies, and they are the original libelers; therefore they really libeled themselves, if they were libeled at all, and now libel the editor in charging him with libel; therefore they, and not he, should be in jail. The legal gentleman who invented this brilliant line of defense is sanguine of success.

☞ An urchin having found a cartridge the other day, rubbed it on the stove to see if it was good for anything. As his mother knits hit-headed mittens for him now, it is generally supposed that the cartridge was a good one.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Inaugural Address of President Grant.

Steamer Volunteer Ashore.

Immense Fraud Discovered

The War In Spain Still Goes On.

WASHINGTON.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the President's inaugural address:

Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as the Executive over this great nation.

It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power to act for the best interests of the whole people.

My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future aided. I trust by my four years experience in the office. When my first term of office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations.

It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.

In my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending towards Republicanism or government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our own great republic is destined to be the guilding star to all others. Under our republic we have an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and an army less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent, which would call for an increas of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with the general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thoughts, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil struggle have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. Yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should convey with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what is good in him; give him access to the schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now happily rehabilitated, and no executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the present administration the proposition for the admission of San Domingo as a Territory of the United States was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of San Domingo, and which I entertained.

I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country for the people of San Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and, therefore, the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory, commerce, education and rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this; rather do I believe that our great Maker is preparing the world in his own good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required.

My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values—gold—and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintainance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and share in the carrying of trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the export of home products and industries may pay for our imports as the only method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or war of extermination. Wars of extermination when engaged in by a people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantage of civilization should make us lenient towards the Indians. The wrongs inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered, and question asked: Cannot the Indian be made an useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment, if the effort is made in good faith? We will stand better before the civilized nations of the earth, and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendations to Congress as will, in my judgment, best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established, and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment the spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift and the further obligation resting on me to render to them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be relieved from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence; but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion or command and without a revengeful feeling towards any section or individual, notwithstanding throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equaled in political history, which to-day I feel that I can afford to disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

There was a fine display in the ceremonies connected with the inaugural, notwithstanding the weather was very cold.

Steamer Volunteer is ashore on Hawk beach, and is gone to pieces. The cargo is on the beach waiting for shipment for Wilmington.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 4.—Viscount Enfield, under the Secretary of Foreign Department, in answering an inquiry from Whitwell said it was the unanimous opinion of the cabinet that no government admitting of recognition had been established in Spain.

The case of the Memphis and Elpaso Railroad bonds will be tried before the criminal court, March 4th. Fremont and six others have been arraigned for fraudulent sale of worthless bonds, amounting to $6,000,000. Fremount has been cited, but cannot answer in time.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 4.—Thiers has issued rigorous orders to prevent the introduction of arms into Spain across the French frontier.

The Spanish mails are several days behind time.

L. Figaro reports that two bands of Carlist insurgents have entered the province of Madrid.

THE CARLISTS GROWING STRONGER.

BAYONNE, March 2.—News received here from the northern and northeast provinces of Spain, mostly from Corlists sources, show that the insurrection is growing stronger every day. The situation at Pampelury is critical. A rising of the Federalists is apprehended in this city. The national troops have been withdrawn to the citadel and the commandant threatens to bombard the town if the Federalists revolt.

The Carlist chiefs Oleo and Dowega with 4,000 men were within three miles of the walls. The garrison numbers 500 men. The reinforcements sent by General Pavia deserted on the march.

The Carlists under Zeballo recently defeated the government forces under Cebuinlcity, near Tornera. The latter lost several officers and twenty privates killed. Cebuinelty retreated to Barcelona.

The insurgents are rapidly organizing their increasing forces in Basque and the provinces of Navarre, Alavis, Catabony, Valencia and Arragon. The army at Vittoria, formerly under command of Gen. Morrioner's force has been reduced by desertions from 12,000 to 7,000 men. It is reported a carlist band has penetrated to the vicinity of Aranjuz, 30 miles southeast of Madrid.

SPAIN.

SPANISH LEGATION.

MADRID, March 4.—In the Assembly today a bill was introduced by Senor Costellar, re-establishing the Spanish Legation at Berne.

MUTINY OF TROOPS.

The Imperial says that a column of troops, while pursuing the Carlists in the Province of Serida, suddenly mutinied and refused to follow up the pursuit.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton—sales 1,026 bales; middling uplands 20¼; Orleans 21¼.

Flour dull. Corn firm. Pork firm, new mess $15 37. Lard firm—steam 8 7-16. Freights quiet.

Stocks steady. Gold 15. Money light 1-16a¼ per cent. commission. Exchange—long 8¼; short 9¼. Governments dull but steady. State bonds dull but steady.

LONDON, March 4.—noon. — Consols 92¼ 5s 90¼.

Tallow 44s 3d.

FRANKFORT, March 4.—Bonds 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 4. — noon. — Cotton opened with hardening tendency; uplands 9¼; Orleans 10.

LATER—Cotton—sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. Shipped from Savannah or Charleston January or February 9¼; same ports February and March 9 1-16; same ports, deliverable March, 9¼.

Breadstuffs steady.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, March 4, 3 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON quiet at 18¼a18¼.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 12¼; selling $1 14¼. Silver buying $1 06; selling $1 10.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 86a88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 71a73, 8s 81a83. Augusta 88a85. Georgia Railroad stock 93a95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 83a86; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Central Railroad stock 90a92.

GRAIN.—We quote white corn scarce 87; in ear, 85. Wheat best quality $2 10; red wheat $1 90a2 00. Oats, mixed seed, 70a72¼; oats 65. Rye 1 15a$1 20. Barley $1 10a 1 15.

SEED.—We quote clover at $8 per bushel. Blue grass at $2 50.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 10a16¼; double anchor and Ludlow 16¼. Ties 8¼a9.

FLOUR.—Fancy $11 50a12; extra family $11a11 50, family $10a10 50; extra $8 50a $9, superfine $7 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7.

BULK MEATS.—Shoulders 6¼; C. R. sides 8¼; clear sides 8¼c.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12; cans and kegs 11; tierces, 9¼.

BUTCHER'S MEATS.—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 8a10; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 12a15, retail 12a15. Hogs, dressed, 8, 10a12¼ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12¼ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12¼; retail 12¼.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $5 50 on foot; net $8.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 5, net 12¼.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a4, net 8a10.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14¼. Coffee A 13¼; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12¼. Brown 11¼a12. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 20; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 5a7¼c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21¼. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 90. Starch 8¼a10. Rice 9¼ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 20a24. New Orleans syrup 70a80; Molasses—bbls. 30, bbls 24a35. Cheese, factory, 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 2, bbls., $16 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 60; No. 3, half bbls., $6 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits, $1 25.

HAY.—We quote western timothy at $40. Tennessee $30a32.

FERTILIZERS.—Pendleton's $67 cash; $76 on time. Navassa $58 cash; $68 on time. Whann's Superphosphate, cash $54, on time, $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time. Russell Coe's Ammoniated Raw Bone Superphosphate $58; on time $68. Sea Fowl Guano $58; on time $65. Cotton States $60; on time $70. Etiwan Guano $60; on time $68. Mark W. Johnson's $58; on time $68. Etiwan Dissolved Bone $45; on time $50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 16c; chickens 25a30; country butter 18a22a25; Tennessee butter 25a30.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11¼; Trion, 7-8, 11¼; Augusta 7-8, 11¼; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13; Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 3-4, 9¼; Augusta, 3-4, 9¼; light osnaburgs 14¼a18; heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11¼; 4-4, 13. Checks 14¼a16.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amoskeag 10a10¼; Arnold 10, Albions 11¼; Richmond 11¼; Spragues 11¼; Dunnells 11¼.

IRON.—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes Collins' $14 00a15 00. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R., 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; L. B. Hames, $8 00, Andirons $65a $1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder A $575; B $5 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 50; half kegs $4 15; quarter kegs $3 35. Patent shot, bag, $3; Buck $3 25.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a66. Harness leather 38a45c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 29a33¼; oak 50a70c; split 40c; kips, country, 50a60 per pound.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c; cast steel 22c.

HARDWARE.—Hollowware, Savery's, 7c. Belting 20 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25 c; Cotton 30c; Jute 15c; greenleaf 7¼a7¾. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16¼; steel 17¼; mattocks 18¼, axe helves $1 50a2 per dozen.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $5 75; 8d, $6; 6d, $6 25; 4d, $6 50; 3d, $7 75; fine, $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Coconuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 75 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 50. Turnips 35c per peck. Onions, none. Irish potatoes 40a50 per peck; $3 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens scarce, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES.

WILL be sold before the Court House door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in April next, the following property, to-wit:

Lot No. 1 in the Thigpen survey, containing ¼ acre, marked Brumby on Cooper's map of Atlanta, fronting 66⅔ feet on ——— street, running back same width 100 feet, on which there is one small frame house. Levied on as the property of Geo Harris by J F Porter, L C., to satisfy a fi fa in favor of A V Brumby.

Lots Nos. 2 and 3 in the Thigpen's survey, containing ¼ acre each fronting 66⅔ feet on New street, running back same width 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Judge Harris by J F Porter, L C, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of A V Brumby.

Lot No. 4, Thigpen's survey, on which there is one small frame house; said lot fronting 66⅔ feet on a new street, running back same width 100 feet. Levied on as the property of Jake Roberts by J F Porter, L C. to satisfy a fi fa in favor of A V Brumby.

Lot No. 6, Thigpen's survey, fronting 66⅔ feet on New street, running back 100 feet same width, containing one-eight acre. Levied on as the property of Moses Jones by J F. Porter, L C, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of A V Brumby.

Lot No. 10, Thigpen's survey, fronting 100 feet on Blackman street, running back 155 feet same width, on which there is a small frame house. Levied on as the property of Joseph Wood by J F Porter, L C, to satisfy a fi fa in favor of A V Brumby, March 3d, 1873.

A. M. PERKERSON, Sheriff.
mar4—w4w Printer's fee $2 50 per levy

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES

For April 1873.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

A certain city lot of land in the city of Atlanta, it being part of land lot No. 77 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and known on the plat of the Mitchell property, which is recorded in the Clerk's office of Fulton county, Georgia, as No. 3, fronting on the east side of Pryor street 31 feet and running back east same width 100 feet to an alley. Levied on as the property of O A Lochrane, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy three fi fas issued from Fulton Superior Court—one a mortgage fi fa in favor of Charles Emory vs. O A Lochrane, trustee; also, a fi fa, in favor of Robert A Nisbet, assignee, etc., vs. O A Lochrane, trustee; also, a fi fa in favor of George W Adair vs O A Lochrane, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, a house and lot fronting 30 feet on the east side of Forsyth street in the first ward, city of Atlanta, and extending back east same width 120 feet, bounded south by Gus Kile and north by Thrower; on said lot is a two story brick building. Levied on as the property of J R D Ozburn, trustee for his wife by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices' Court of the 1026th District, G M., in favor of J T Campbell vs. J R D Ozburn, trustee, etc. Levy made by S L Little, L C, and returned to me March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Broad street, in the city of Atlanta, in block No 5 of original land lot No 77 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, fronting 25 feet on Broad street, and running back same width 65 feet with the building situated thereon, occupied at present by the Atlanta Daily Sun Publishing Co. Levied on as the property of O A Lochrane, Trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of James E Powell vs O A Lochrane, Trustee, March 1, 1873.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, [illegible] in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as property of [illegible] by virtue of and to satisfy a mortgage fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of G J [illegible] W E Phillips, transferee vs E R Sasseen. March 3, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot and the improvements on the same, in the 5th ward of the city of Atlanta, containing ¼ of an acre, more or less, situated on the northeast corner of Forsyth and Grubb streets, bounded northwest by Fadis street and northeast by Strong's lot. Also, a lot containing ¼ acre, more or less, on corner of Luckie and Spring streets, together with the improvements on the same, it being part of land lot 78, in the 14th District of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. All levied on as the property of [illegible] issued from Fulton Superior Court—one in favor of Phillips & Flanders vs J L Richmond & Co., and one in favor of W E Phillips vs J L Richmond & Co. Property pointed out by plaintiff, March 3, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, an undivided [illegible]

[illegible]

Frederick H. Williams by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa, issued from Fulton County Court, in favor Cicero H Chandler vs Jno H Lovejoy and Frederick A Williams, security. March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot containing 1-3 acre, more or less, bounded south and west by J A Dobbs; east by Pilgrim and Jensen and north by Walker street. Levied on as the property of J A Chapman by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi fa issued from the Justice's Court of the 1026th District G M, in favor of Anderson & Lester vs J A Chapman. Levy made by F L Little, L C, and returned to me March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a certain lot or tract of land in city of Atlanta, commencing 70 feet from the corner of Ivy and Spencer streets, and extending south 108 feet; thence east 50 feet, thence north 108 feet, thence west along the south side of Spencer street, fifty feet to the beginning point, the same being part of land lot 51, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. In said real estate Mrs. Mary Bunn has an estate for life. Levied on as the property of James Henry Johnson by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justice's Court of the 1026th District, G M, in favor of Mrs Mary Kendrick vs James Henry Johnson. Levy made by J R Thompson, L C, and returned to me March 1st, 1873.

Also at the same time and place, a house and lot fronting on the east side of Forsyth street in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, 30 feet and running back same width 120 feet, bounded south by Gaskill's property and north by Thrower; on said lot is a two story brick building. Levied on as the property of J R D Ozburn, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi fa issued from the Justices' Court of the 1026th district G M, in favor of J T Campbell vs J R D Ozburn, trustee, for his wife. Levy made by F L Little, L C, and returned to me March 1st, 1873.

Also at the same time and place, a lot containing ½ acre, on the corner of Hood and Orange streets, in the city of Atlanta, on said lot is a two story building, said lot being part of land lot No 85, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Darwin G Jones, by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices' Court of the 1026th district, G. M., in favor of Armstead Smith vs Darwin G Jones. Levy made by J R Thompson, L C, and returned to me. March 1, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, lots Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 18, 17, 16, 21, 22, 26, 27, 49, 50, 52 and 56 known as the Lynch property, in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, by the survey of B F Thigpen, County Surveyor, same sold to defendant at public sale by G W Adair, all being in land lot 86 in the 14th district of Fulton county. Also, two city lots on Ivy street and Murrit's avenue, in the city of Atlanta and county of Fulton, containing ½ of an acre, more or less, bounded one hundred feet by Ivy street, and running back along Murrit's avenue 140 feet, it being part of land lot No 50 of the 14th district of Fulton county. Also, a lot containing ½ acre, more or less, fronting 105 feet on east side of Martin street, in the city of Atlanta and running back 200 feet, more or less, known as the Edward Watt's property, which was recently sold by Wallace & Fowler for Lucy Ann Baker to Joseph Fry. Also, a lot fronting on Marietta street 50 feet, more or less, and extending back to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad it being part of land lot 81 in said county and district. Also, one-half undivided interest in lots 23 and 24, of the Ponder survey, recently sold by George W Adair to Wallace & Fry.

All levied on as the property of Joseph Fry by virtue of and to satisfy an attachment fi fa issued from Fulton Superior Court in favor of the State of Georgia vs Joseph Fry. Property pointed out in fi fa March 1, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract or parcel of land, and the improvements on the same, containing 1½ acres, more or less, situated on the corner of Walker and Stonewall streets, in the first Ward of the city of Atlanta, adjoining Turner and Mrs. Fisher, it being part of land lot No 84 in the 14th district of originally Henry now Fulton county, Ga; levied on as the property of Jefferson L Richmond by virtue of and to satisfy two fi fas issued from Fulton Superior Court, one in favor of Meador & Bros vs G L Richmond & Co, and one in favor of S W Mitchell vs Smith & Richmond, March 1st, 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, a city lot on the corner of Forsyth and Luckie streets, containing one-eighth of an acre more or less, it being part of land lot 78 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga. Levied on as the property of Thomas R Whitaker by virtue of and to satisfy a fi fa issued from the Justices Court of the 1026th district G M in favor of Wm E Phillips vs Whitaker and Sasseen. Levy made by J R Thompson, L C, and returned to me March 3, 1873.

A M PERKERSON, Sheriff.
mar4-w4w Printer's fee $2 50 per levy.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000 CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this concert the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift	$100,000
" " " "	50,000
" " " "	25,000
" " " "	20,000
" " " "	10,000
" " " "	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 " " " 500 "	25,000
80 " " " 400 "	32,000
100 " " " 300 "	30,000
150 " " " 200 "	30,000
590 " " " 100 "	59,000
9,000 " " " 10 "	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash	$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS only, will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders. Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this BANQUET OF WEALTH, or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished free of cost to any who apply. The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications, pertaining to the Gift Concert, should be addressed.

R. T. DURRETT, Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec. Public Library of Kentucky.
FARMERS & DROVER'S BANK, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky., Agent Public Library Ky.
PHILLIPS & CREW, REDWINE & FOX, } Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
H. M. HAMMET, Agent, Marietta, Ga.
jan15-d&wcow-apr8

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

BEG leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and classifications shall always be as low as by competing Lines, and any "Special Circulars" or "Letters" issued by other lines, giving lower rates than at present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling on C. D. OWENS, the General Agent of the Line, 229 Broadway, before making freight engagements elsewhere.

jaly21—3m&w

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH 46TH GEORGIA REPORTS jointly. Part 1st, by the late Reporter, will be out by 1st February, 1873. Part 2d, by the present Reporter, will follow immediately. Both parts will be delivered only to those who subscribe and pay $5 00 in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 37 to 44, both included, may be had from either of us at $7 00 per volume.

R. J. HAMMOND, Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON, Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
jan19—3&m

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Mt. Airy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarksville, on South Half of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to R. W. HOLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE Air-Line Railroad, being 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. [illegible]

THE LaGRANGE REPORTER.

VOLUME XXIX.

J. T. WATERMAN, Editor and Proprietor.

[illegible]

Subscription, - - - $2 50 per Annum.

GUANO. 1873. GUANO.

500 Tons Sea Fowl Guano,
500 Tons Russell Coe's,
500 Tons Merryman & Co.'s,
500 Tons Etiwan's,
500 Tons Sternfel's Original,
500 Tons Cotton States,
200 Tons Mark W. Johnson's,
200 Tons E. Frank Coe's,
200 Tons Wilson's,
100 Tons Meat and Bone Guano,
200 Tons English Stonewall,
200 Tons Sardy's Soluble Pacific,
200 Tons Ammoniated Flour of Rawbone, very fine.
200 Tons Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, and Chemicals for Manipulating.
100 Tons Soluble Sea Island.

ALSO, 1,000 PLOWS, from $3 50 upward. Farmers must have good Plows

Landreth's Garden Seeds.

Field Seeds, Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Live Stock, etc.

PROVISIONS.

Special to my Customers:

Many of you needing Provisions have heretofore been compelled to purchase these supplies from other houses, after bonding your crops to me for Guano, I will in future furnish you with your Provisions also, knowing it will be more convenient and agreeable for you to make your accounts all at one place. With many thanks for your kind patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

Send for Catalogues. MARK W JOHNSON.
jan3—d&w3m

Empire Steam Planing Mill.

—AND—

SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.

J. C. PECK & CO.,

BUILDERS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS,

—IN—

Lumber of all kinds, Laths, Shingles, Hubs, Spokes and Handles,

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS!

Mouldings, Brackets, Counters, Desks, Tables, Show Cases, etc., etc.

Paints, Oils, Glass and Putty

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

With our New and Improved Machinery, we can

DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE,
Corner Loyd St. and Georgia Railroad, Opposite Gen'l Pass. Depot.

Atlanta, Georgia.

J. C. PECK, W. G. ASHLEY, feb1—d6m. J. H. ELLSWORTH, L. H. HALL.

GOULD, BARTON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, MEATS,

—AND—

General Produce,

Atlanta, - - - Georgia.

jan19—d&w3m

PETER LYNCH

92 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Liquors, Wines, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco, Glassware,

CROCKERY, PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.

☞ Gibson's fine Whiskies made a specialty in the Liquor line.
NOW RECEIVING SEED IRISH POTATOES, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, ONION SETS, &c.
Orders solicited. TERMS CASH.

DIRECT TRADE IMPORTATION

—OF—

IRON, STEEL, GUNS, CUTLERY,

—AND—

General Hardware.

WE are now ready to furnish the Trade, from ample and judicious selections, every article embraced in our line, at close figures, which will prove themselves in comparison with any market in the United States. Specialties in Genuine Hammered Swedes Iron, Swedish Plow Steel, English Guns and Cutlery—which come to us without a second profit; also, in American Heavy Goods, from manufacturers on quantity contracts—Superior Charcoal Merchant Bar Iron and Nails.

Correspondence with CASH buyers solicited. Freight arrangements complete to all points. Bills Lading with rates indorsed and guaranteed on all shipments.

jan21—6mo J. & S. NOBLE & CO., ROME, GA.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY,

(CAPITAL $1,000,000.)

Soluble Pacific Guano,

ADAIR & BROTHERS,

Agents for the Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THIS GUANO has been in extensive use for seven years in Georgia and adjoining States. Experience demonstrates that 200 pounds per acre increases the crop from double to three-fold the natural yield, thus making one hand equal to two, and one acre equal to two.

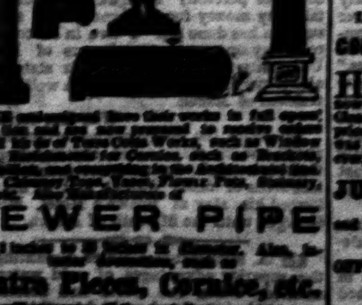
The policy of the Pacific Guano Company is to sell a fertilizer unsurpassed for excellence at the lowest price and look to large sales and small profits for reasonable returns on capital invested, hence this valuable Guano is put into market at the present low price to consumers.

Planters are requested to put in their orders early to insure prompt delivery.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Selling Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents, Baltimore, Md.

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA WORKS.



[illegible]

SEWER PIPE

[illegible]

Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc.

[illegible]

Granitville High School.

[illegible]

JAMES LOCHREY,

Atlanta Dye Works!

The Largest Establishment of its Kind IN GEORGIA.

DYEING AND CLEANING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, AND BY A FULL CORPS OF THE BEST WORKMEN.

[illegible]

JUST FROM THE NORTH,

[illegible]

OFFICE on MITCHELL St., near WHITEHALL.

[illegible]

ON MARRIAGE.

[illegible]

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter. We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

The Laws of 1872.

Bound copies of the Laws can be had at this office. Price three dollars.

President Grant's Inaugural.

President Grant's inaugural is a good enough and able enough utterance. It is in the main pointed and sensible.

We prefer to wait and see his administration.

The Khan of Khiva--Long May He Wave.

The foreign correspondence business suffered in the explosion of the "great central Asian mystery." Much ink was expended on the subject; for the English government closely kept the secret. The Bohemians even predicated a desolating war between England and Russia—ridiculous as the idea is, when everybody knows that Britannia's fighting days are over. She must hereafter rest on her gathered laurels, and, like her fat retired Dutch neighbor across the channel, enjoy what she has got.

Russia has long been pushing her acquisition in Central Asia towards the frontier of British India; and the recent mystery grew out of some diplomatic correspondence on that subject. It began several years ago when Lord Clarendon was Foreign Minister; but no agreement was reached until last October; when a line was defined beyond which the Russians should not come, or rather the principle of a fixed line was adopted by the two governments; and there remains unsettled only the direction of the line in the territory lying northeast of Afghanistan. The English government desires to exclude Russia from this territory which belongs to the Khan of Khiva.

To reconcile the difference and to steady English nerves, the Czar recently sent Count somebody, with an unpronounceable name, to assure Earl Granville that the much talked-of Russian expedition will consist of only four battalions and a half; that its sole object is to recover some fifty Russian subjects held as prisoners, and to teach the Khan of Khiva the unprofitableness of brigandage. Earl Granville done the assurances of the Czar up in sugar, and went down to the House of Lords to impart the pleasant and comforting news. Her Majesty's faithful subjects slept and snored, that night, undisturbed by a single Muscovite nightmare.

Captain Jack and the Modocs.

Poor Lo has lost standing in the last ten years. There was a great deal of sympathy wasted on his account until the world became convinced, by a long series of acts, that he is very unreliable and cruel. General Sheridan's extermination policy is the popular thing; but the Sheridanites have run onto a stumbling block; they have met a handful of braves that refuse to be exterminated. Brevet Major General Wheaton, commanding the United States forces, met the enemy on the 17th day of January, and "was obliged to retire through the force of circumstances." The Modocs don't exterminate worth a cent. They live in the caves and inaccessible recesses of the vast lava beds near the southern boundary of Oregon.

This determined tribe have always borne a good reputation. It is the old story over again. The villainous agents and traders that the government ships to them from the hungry political ranks, aided by the uneasy settlers, are at the bottom of the mischief. It seems that the agent has harrassed them to the point of desperation. Three times during the dreadful winter were they compelled to move. From Lost River, where they should be to-day, they were compelled to go to Williamson River, and from thence force removed to drive them to Klamath. One-half of a blanket was doled out to each man, and none to the women and children. No rations were issued, and they had to kill their horses for meat, and dig in the hard, frosty ground for camus roots to eke out a subsistence.

And yet these unreasonable savages would not be submissive! After the battle they entrenched themselves amid the scoria of the volcanic region on the Oregon line; and the government concluded that it would be easier to conquer Captain Jack, and Shack Nasty Jim, and Scar-faced Charley and the rest of the warlike boys, with smiles, entreaties and presents than with muskets. At the latest advices the Peace Commissioners were engaged in efforts to arrange a meeting with the lava-bed warriors.

In the diplomatic intercourse between the Commissioners and the Chief of the rebellious nation, the government has committed itself to a policy that Miss Susan B. Anthony will be sure to bring to bear with telling effect. Two squaws, Matilda and Artine, represented the Federal authority in these negotiations. If women can successfully negotiate with a savage, suspicious and warlike tribe, entrenched in the lava beds, can we logically deny them any place in the civil, or even in the military service?

But we leave the presentation of this matter to Miss Anthony, while we speak a word for the plucky Modocs. They express an entire willingness for peace; they invite the Peace Commissioners to come; "but no soldiers; soldiers make his boys feel bad." The Herald correspondent, who has just returned from Capt. Jack's camp, says that they have been badly treated, and that they will remain quiet if the whites will keep faith with them, and the Indian agents cease to rob them of their supplies. Can not the Indian agents be induced to accept a smaller commission?

Some Cotton Questions.

Editors Constitution: I am anxious to obtain solid information respecting the weekly receipts of cotton at the ports. I have never known the daily receipts of cotton at Memphis and Augusta, Ga., to be published under head of "Telegraphic Markets," before this year, until I see that they are now given regularly—so I desire to know whether the receipts at Memphis and Augusta are counted into the weekly statements or not?

This is a very important matter, especially when we take into consideration the vast amount of damage that results from the double counting of cotton.

The receipts of Augusta and Memphis certainly belong with those of the other interior towns.

The weather delays farm work, and in places a good deal of wheat has been washed up.

THE CONSTITUTION is all the go up here, long may it flourish. CASTORIAULA.

In answer to the above letter we will say, the writer is mistaken as to his first statement. We will cheerfully answer his questions, and also will take pleasure in answering any inquiries in regard to cotton, gold, or money. Also we would like very much to receive letters in relation to crop prospects—particularly cotton. We will publish the letters, and in this way any information obtained by one man will be widely circulated, and may be read by the fifty thousand readers of THE CONSTITUTION.

The interior towns in cotton parlance are seven in number and stand as to size of receipts in the following order: Memphis, Augusta, Montgomery, Macon, Selma, Columbus and Nashville. In consequence of the great importance of Memphis and Augusta in determining what the quantity in the interior was, the receipts at these ports have been sent foremost every day for three years—all others once a week. The cotton received at these interior towns is only counted as a guide to what still remains in the interior. When it is shipped to "out ports," then it is counted in the receipts for the first time. Not a bale is counted twice.

A large portion of the cotton, after having once been counted, is shipped from one port to another, and is added to the net and then the total, called gross receipts. So we often see at New York, net 500, gross 10,000 bales and at New Orleans, net 7,000, gross 8,500 Boston, net 150, gross 6,000. Here we have 24,500 receipts at these ports; the 7,650 is counted for the first time and added to the daily total; the 16,850 having once been counted, is not again counted in the receipts, but is added to and counted in the stocks at those ports, which is correct, as it was deducted from Charleston, Savannah, etc, when shipped from those ports.

The out ports at which all cotton (not having once been received at either of them before) is counted in the weekly receipts are thirteen in number—Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, and Boston—ten, are counted every day; then City Point, Virginia, Providence, Rhode Island, and Philadelphia—three, are counted at the end of the week, and the total amount of these three, which average in the winter 1,000 to 1,500 bales altogether, are added to the daily receipts at the ten ports, and this makes the total weekly receipt as counted and published. We have had to make this answer long to make the matter plain to all of our readers.

Hon. John I. Hall.

FORSYTH, February 28, 1873.

Editors Constitution: Judge Hall, the incumbent and recently appointed Judge of (this) the Flint Judicial Circuit, has presided at Monroe Superior Court during the present week, to the entire satisfaction of the bar, juries, litigants and the people generally. While he is dignified and stern, he is still affable to every one, and requires that promptness from all, that he exercises himself in the discharge of his official duties. Although young, Judge Hall is well qualified for the responsible position he now fills so ably and well; and we predict for him a bright career in the near future.

The writer of this knew Judge Hall when quite a small school boy, and he being then unusually bright for his age—has watched with no ordinary interest his progress through life, and with his other numerous friends feel proud of his honorable attainments and exalted position. CIVIS.

ENLARGING GEORGIA.

The Truth About Adding a Part of Carolina to Georgia.

A paragraph is going the rounds, we believe, to the effect that a project is on foot to annex a part of South Carolina to Georgia. This statement continues as follows:

The people directly interested in the scheme are willing to it, and it is understood that Governor, Moses, of South Carolina, also favors it. A commission will be appointed by Governor Moses, who will ask for a similar commission from Governor Smith. These two commissions will sketch out some basis of annexation.

The territory proposed to be annexed embraces Oconee and Pickens counties, commencing at Andersonville, and running along the Seneca River thence to the North Carolina line, South Carolina reserving the right to fish, etc., in said Tugalo and Seneca Rivers. This territory was originally what was known as old Pickens district. Two very thriving towns, Walhalla and Pendleton, will be thrown into Georgia under the cession of this territory. One of these counties—Pickens, we believe—paid $28,000 State tax last year.

We will first correct the errors in the above paragraph, which are so palpable that we are astonished at their promulgation by any one at all familiar with the geography of this section. The proposed line, beginning at Andersonville and running along the Seneca River to the North Carolina line, does not include the territory known as old Pickens District, but embraces the greater part of Oconee county and a considerable portion of Anderson county. Pendleton is on the east side of Seneca River, and cannot properly be ceded to Georgia with the proposed boundary.

Under the ordinance dividing Pickens District, a line was drawn which leaves the southern boundary of North Carolina where the White Water River enters this State, thence down the centre of said river to Ravenel's bridge, on Seneca River, and thence along the centre of the road leading to Pendleton, until it intersects the line of Anderson county. The territory lying east of said line was thrown to Pickens, and that lying west of said line was named Oconee. Hence, the county of Pickens is untouched by this new scheme, and a portion of Oconee is left out in the cold on the east side of Seneca River.

It is plain that the paragraph is a sensational one, and while we are free to admit that the people directly interested might readily assent to the proposed arrangement, and unite their fortunes with the prosperous Georgians, there is not much probability that the scheme will be accomplished. It has evidently arisen from the fact that the Legislature of South Carolina, on the 8th of January, 1872, authorized the appointment of three commissioners to meet a similar commission on the part of Georgia, for the re-adjustment of the boundary line between the two States, because under the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, "the citizens of South Carolina have no rights of fishing in the Savannah River, or using or drawing off the waters of said river for the purpose of navigation or manufacturing." The Commissioners are empowered to arrange and finally determine the line between said States, and their action is to be binding upon South Carolina. This is the gist and purport of the joint resolution, which seems to have awakened such general interest among the newspapers at this late day, and which has never been carried out, as the Commissioners from this State are not to be appointed until the Governor of Georgia indicates its willingness for a re-adjustment.

So far as we are informed, the Legislature of Georgia has not acted upon the proposition, and Governor Smith will not likely appoint Commissioners until proper authority is conferred by the law-making power. In regard to the joint resolution, we suspect that its passage was secured in the interests of private parties, whose purpose was to engage in manufactures on the Savannah River, as the Georgians now enjoy a monopoly of the water privileges, under the terms agreed upon in the year 1787, to which we have already alluded.—*Anderson Intelligencer.*

☞ I was badly cross-eyed fifteen years. Dr. Jones, by a skillful operation, has made my eyes perfectly straight. I would not take any money for the benefit this skilful surgeon has done me. I live in Macon, and refer any one to the professors of Mercer University for the truth of this statement; also to my father, Davis Smith, a well known resident of Macon.

WM. IRA SMITH.

Dr. Jones, the surgeon who performed the above and so many other successful operations, has such an immense practice from hundreds of miles distant, that he has prolonged his stay at Brown's Hotel, Macon, Georgia, until the fifteenth of March.

☞ A temperance lecturer discanting on the superior advantages of cold water, remarked, "While the world and society so corrupt that she Lord could do anything with it, he was obliged to give it a thorough soaking with cold water." "Yes," replied a sage present; "but it killed every living critter on the face of the earth."

☞ From the 1st of January up to February there occurred in the United States ninety-one fires with a total loss of $6,130,000. There were two in which the loss exceeded $400,000, five between $100,000 and $400,000; twelve between $50,000 and $100,000, and fifteen in which no estimate of loss was given.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered at Atlanta, March 4, 1873.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY FERRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Wm. M. Peeples vs. Sidney Root. Dismissal of case, from Terrell.

WARNER, C. J.

The error complained of in this case is that the Court below allowed the plaintiff to dismiss his case after the same had been submitted to the jury, and whilst they had been considering the same for some time in the jury room. The right of the plaintiff to dismiss his case was decided by this Court in the Merchants' Bank of Macon vs. Rawls & Taylor—7th Ga. Rep., 191—Hugely vs. Holstein, 34th Ga. Rep., 572. When the jury came into Court in the case now before us, after the plaintiff's motion to dismiss it, a verdict, it appears, had been agreed on by the jury for the defendant, written and signed by the foreman, but there is no evidence that fact was known to the plaintiff or his counsel at the time the motion to dismiss the case was made. If it had been shown to the Court by competent evidence that the plaintiff had surreptitiously or otherwise ascertained that the jury had found a verdict against him before the motion was made to dismiss the case, and the Court had then refused to dismiss it on that account, we should not have been disposed to interfere with that judgment, but nothing of that kind was made to appear to the Court in this case.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

F. M. Harper, represented by Clark & Goss, Lyon & Irvin, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Wooten, for defendant.

Simon Crogan vs. N. G. Christie, et. al. New trial, from Terrell.

WARNER, C. J.

The error complained of in this case, is the granting of a new trial by the Court below. The main facts of the case are as follows: Crogan and Jordan purchased a tract of land with a mill thereon from Christie, who executed to them his bond to make a title thereto when the purchase money therefor should be paid. Crogan went into possession of the land, and alleges he has paid all the purchase money, that Jordan relinquished all his interest in the land to him. The evidence in the record upon this part of the case is somewhat conflicting. It appears however, that Christie after he had sold the land to Crogan & Jordan sold it to Smith, and made him a deed dated 1st of November, 1859. Smith sold the land to Jones, and made him a deed dated 4th of August, 1868. On the trial of the case, the Court charged the jury, that Crogan acquired no title to the land under his bond for the title unless, all the purchase money was paid, and even if it was all paid, Christie having made a deed to Smith covering the land in dispute, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover unless the proof showed that Smith had notice of that fact at the time of purchase, and the mere fact of Crogan being in possession of the land, was not sufficient notice to Smith. The jury found a verdict in favor of Crogan. Whether the Court granted the new trial because the jury found contrary to the charge of the Court, or because the verdict was contrary to the evidence, does not appear in the record. If Crogan was in possession of the land at the time Smith purchased it from Christie, that fact was constructive notice to Smith at least, and sufficient to have put him upon inquiry as to the character and extent of Crogan's claim of title to and interest in the land, and the charge of the Court was error in regard to that point in the case. In view of the evidence contained in the record, and as there is some doubt under that evidence whether Crogan was in possession of the land at the time of the date of Smith's deed, we will not interfere with the judgment of the Court below in granting the new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

C. B. Wooten, R. F. Simmons, for plaintiff in error.

F. M. Harper, represented by Clark & Goss, Arthur Hood, for defendants.

James B. Huff vs. Lucy J. Bonnell. (Garnishment, from Stewart.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff held an execution against the defendant, Lucy J. Bonnell, for the rent of a house and lot. The defendant was a widow who had a homestead set apart for the benefit of herself and her minor children on a tract of land with which the house and lot rented by her from the plaintiff in fi fa, had no connection. The widow rented her homestead plantation to Ward the garnishee, and the question in the case is whether the rent due her for the use of her homestead from her tenant is subject to the payment of the plaintiff's debt for the rent of a house and lot wholly disconnected with her homestead? The Act of 1869 declares that the produce, rents or profits of a homestead shall be exempt from levy and sale, except as provided in the Constitution, and except for stock, provisions and other articles used in making the crop, necessaries for the family, medical services and tuition for education. The rent of a house and lot wholly disconnected with the homestead is not one of the exemptions mentioned in the Act, but it is said it is included in the words, "necessaries for the family." But we think the fair interpretation of these words, when taken in connection with the other words of the Act, and the obvious intention of that Act, is to confine them to such necessaries for the family as may have been furnished in making the crop on the homestead; in other words, the necessaries for the family must have been furnished them in connection with the enjoyment of the homestead property, such as was necessary for the family in the cultivation of the crops raised thereon, and for the support of the family whilst doing so to enable them to enjoy the benefit thereof. A contract for the rent of a house and lot wholly disconnected with the homestead is not one of the exemptions mentioned in the Act, but it is said it is included in the words, "necessaries for the family." But we think the fair interpretation of these words, when taken in connection with the other words of the Act, and the obvious intention of that Act, is to confine them to such necessaries for the family as may have been furnished in making the crop on the homestead; in other words, the necessaries for the family must have been furnished them in connection with the enjoyment of the homestead property, such as was necessary for the family in the cultivation of the crops raised thereon, and for the support of the family whilst doing so to enable them to enjoy the benefit thereof. A contract for the rent of a house and lot, having no connection with the homestead property whatever, is not, in our judgment, within the purview of the Act, or in accordance with the true intent and meaning thereof, the more especially as it does not appear that it was necessaries for the family.

Let the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

E. G. Raiford, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Presidents and Town Council of Dawson vs. Edward Kuttner. Assumpsit, from Terrell.

McCAY, J.

Where the authorities of a town destroy a house to prevent the spread of a fire, and in so doing cause the destruction of personal effects in said house, which would not otherwise have been destroyed, the town is liable to the owner of the goods for the damages, even though the owner of the goods is only a tenant in the house.

The verdict in this case is not illegal, as contrary to the testimony.

Judgment affirmed.

F. M. Harper, represented by Clark & Goss, for plaintiff in error.

Wooten & Hoyle, for defendant.

Alfriend & Coleman vs. J. H. Daniel. Complaint, from Lee.

McCAY, J.

Under section 2408 of the Revised Code, if one chargable as executor *de son tort* die, his administrator, as such, is chargable in the same manner and to the same extent as was his intestate, but the administrator does not himself become an executor *de son tort* by taking possession of property found in possession of his intestate, at his death, even though that property was in the possession of the intestate as the executor *de son tort* of another deceased person.

Judment affirmed.

West & Kimbrough, C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error.

F. M. Harper, represented by Clark & Goss, for defendant.

Griffin & Clay vs. John F. Treutlin. Exemption of property, from Clay.

McCAY, J.

It is not sufficient to make a mortgage fraud as against a homestead and exemption under the Act of 1868, that it was given in lieu of another mortgage on the property, unless it further appear that the first mortgage or lien was a lien superior to the right of homestead.

There is nothing in the record which shows that the original lien or mortgage was good in spite of the homestead, either by the laws of Alabama or Georgia.

Judgment affirmed.

John T. Clarke, for plaintiff in error.

R. A. Turnipseed, J. C. Wells, for defendant.

The Singer Sewing Machine Company vs. The Domestic Sewing Machine Company. Injunction, from Fulton.

McCAY, J.

When the agents of two sewing machine companies were competitors before the Georgia State Agricultural Society for the premium for the best machine, the successful party who secures the premium, is not entitled to an injunction to restrain the other from publishing in a newspaper that he had carried off the premium. Courts of Equity will not restrain the publication of a libel, nor use the writ of injunction to prevent parties from publishing untruths respecting their wares when there is no infringement of a property right.

Judgment affirmed.

Hillyer & Rice, for plaintiff in error.

L. L. Bleckley, R. D. McConnell, J. M. Clark & Son, for defendant.

Margaret Johnson by her next friend vs. J. R. Janes, et al. New trial, from Terrell.

TRIPPE, J.

1. If a guardian purchase land, intending to receive a promissory note on other parties, from an administrator in whose hands is the estate it, which his ward has a share, and to pay for the land with such note, the consideration of which, is the purchase money of the same land when sold by the administrator, and he does receive the note from the administrator as the portion of the ward in said estate, and pays the whole price of the land with it, and takes the title to himself, it will so charge the land as a trust in the hands of the guardian, and his vendee who purchases with notice of such facts, as to entitle the ward through her next friend to assert her right of election between the land thus appropriated, and the land thus purchased and paid for.

Under the proper construction of the Act of 1866, securing to the wife the property she had at marriage, or that may come to or be acquired by her during coverture, a guardian cannot make a compromise or accord and satisfaction with his female ward and her husband for her claim against him as her guardian, she being at the time a minor and having married after the passage of said Act.

3. If such compromise be made whilst suit is pending against the guardian in favor of his ward by her next friend, without the authority of the Court or the knowledge and consent of the next friend, it is so far a nullity that no deduction from the claim against the guardian can be allowed for what he may advance as a consideration for the compromise, unless it be shown that the same was applied for the use and benefit of the ward.

4. The admissions of the husband offered as evidence by the wife for the purpose of showing, in connection with other testimony, that the marriage was void, and thereby to relieve herself from any effect that his assent to such compromise might have, were properly rejected by the Court, as they are immaterial under the construction given to the Act of 1866.

5. An exemplification of the returns of a guardian to the Ordinary, though made several years after the actings of the guardian therein containd, and after the commencement of suit against him by his ward, are admissible in evidence when tendered by him, and such facts are circumstances, which, with the other testimony in connection therewith, may be considered by the jury in determining the weight to be given to it.

6. Judgment is reversed in this case because the Court erred in not granting a new trial on the ground that the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence.

Judgment reversed.

Vason & Davis, F. M. Harper, represented by Clark & Goss, A. Hood, for plaintiff in error.

C. B. Wooten, for defendant.

S. W. R. H. Company vs. James R. Knott & Co. Complaint, from Terrell.

TRIPPE, J.

1. If the supervisor of a railroad, who has authority to purchase crossties for his principal, contracts with a party from whom he purchase, stating to the seller that his principal wants them to lend to another railroad to which it had promised them, and the crossties are furnished and put on the cars of the road whose agent has thus contracted for them. Such road is liable for their payment, notwithstanding the statement as to the purpose for which they were purchased be not true, and the real fact was that the supervisor was the agent of neither party in making the purchase. The seller is not affected by the truth or falsehood of the statement.

2. The questions in this case were properly submitted to the jury, and the evidence sustains the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

W. K. DeGraffenreid, Lyon & Irvin for plaintiff in error.

Hoyle & Simmons, C. B. Wooten, for defendants.

R. T. Harper vs. Wrigley & Knott. Complaint, from Terrell.

TRIPPE, J.

1. The maker of a promissory note, payable to a partnership, at sixty days, cannot set up a defense against the note that it was agreed between him and two of the partners, when the goods were bought and the note given, that it should be settled at a future time by being credited on an account held by the maker on one of those two partners, the other partner not being a party to such agreement. (36th Ga. Rep., 658.)

2. The evidence introduced by the defendant was sufficient to show that the partnership was composed of three partners, and to require the charge of the Court and the verdict.

Judgment affirmed.

C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error.

F. M. Harper, represented by Clark & Goss, for defendant.

Humphrey Grimes vs. P. B. and J. P. Jones. Certiorari, from Early.

TRIPPE, J.

1. Where a writ of certiorari has been granted, and the Court dismisses the same on the ground of non-compliance by the petitioner with some requisition of the statute, and plaintiff in certiorari makes application within three months from said dismissal for another writ, he is not barred by lapse of time, from having his second application heard.—23 Ga. Rep. 432.

2. The facts set forth in the application for the writ of certiorari in this case entitles the plaintiff to the granting of the writ.

Judgment reversed.

Thomas K. Appling, represented by Jackson & Clarke, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendants.

☞ William Lequien, a noted Parisian beggar, who has for years appealed for charity in the streets by exhibiting the stumps of two amputated arms, was, a few days ago, brought to the bar of a police station on a charge of picking pockets. While eloquently declaiming against the imputation he gesticulated with two sound hands, long prudently concealed beneath a loose coat.—*Exchange.*

THE CONSTITUTION'S SPECIAL

EXTREMELY COLD.

The Inaugural an Extraordinary Document.

General Gordon Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The Ides of March have come, and with it weather intensely cold. The biting blasts have chilled all enthusiasm here to-day, for none was exhibited during the

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

The decorations were poor, and the procession not up to expectation. It was exceedingly tame.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

was evidently written by himself and is generally regarded in that light.

EXTRAORDINARY PROPHETIC SENTENCE.

As you received it by telegraph your readers can judge of it.

SENATOR GORDON SWORN IN.

was sworn in to-day as Senator from Georgia. He will occupy the vice Senators and retain all the Senate, and signify the position assigned him. The Senate convened in extra session to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Closing Scenes of Congress.

A Prize Fight Ends in a General Row.

More Developments of the Bank Swindle.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Senate in extra session adjourned to Thursday at 12 o'clock.

The closing scenes of Congress was merely routine.

No accident adds interest to the really magnificent inaugural display. There were some 9,000 troops in line. Pyrotechnics make the sky glare to-night from Nadlar to Zenith.

Wycherham was confirmed Postmaster at Mobile.

PROBABILITIES.

For Wednesday in the New England States cold, northwest winds backing to westerly winds with clear weather. For the Middle and South Atlantic States a rising barometer and temperature with clear weather and diminishing winds. For the Gulf States winds veering to northeast with a rising temperature and increasing cloudiness and possibly rain with southeast winds on the Texas coast. For the Lake region generally a falling barometer with a rising temperature, southwest winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest: brisk southerly winds, cloudy and threatening weather, preceding a storm centre in the northwest. For the California and Oregon coast threatening and rainy weather. Cautionary signals will continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston and Portland, Maine.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Advices from Panama state that the isthmus canal expedition is progressing favorably.

The officers of Internal Revenue seized seven thousand dollars worth of wines and spirits on the premises of Englehardt & Co., in rear of 61 Washington street, on the charge of alleged illegal rectifying.

A salute was fired here to-day on the common, and flags were generally displayed in honor of the inauguration of President Grant.

As the cabmen absolutely persist in their strike to the great inconvenience of the public, the police authorities have ordered out the patrol wagons to remove their business under penalty of a withdrawal of their licenses in case of a refusal.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The United States steamer Lincoln left to-day for the scene of the wrecked steamer George S. Wright. It is known that Major Wright was on board.

WEST VIRGINIA.

COLLIERS, March 4.—Barney Campbell and Harry Hickman fought 36 rounds to-day which lasted one hour and ten minutes, when a most unsatisfactory termination took place. Seddon and the notorious Ned O'Baldwin got into a quarrel, and in a few minutes hundreds of pistols were drawn, and after a promiscuous fight, in which all present indulged, it was discovered that the Irish giant had been seriously handled.

The ring was pitched at 8:30 A. M., when Seddon and O'Baldwin got into a fight the pricipals skedaddled. As there was no decision, the fight will again take place two months hence.

ENGLAND.

THE BANK FRAUD.

LONDON, March 4.—It is reported that the frauds on the Bank of England amount to two millions of dollars, and that of this amount three hundred and fifty thousand was drawn upon Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co; two hundred thousand on the Rothschilds, and a large amount, exact figures unknown, upon the Barings. Some of the houses are said to be making strenuous efforts to suppress the details of the transaction. It is also stated, on what appears to be good authority, that the members of the house of Rothschild went to Newgate to-day and had an interview with Noyes, an alleged accomplice of the swindlers, and startling revelations concerning their operations were made, the nature of which is kept secret for the present.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

NO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The House Judiciary Committee submitted no report in reference to Judge Durell. This fact has added to the impression, fast gaining ground, that the Judge acted within the authority conferred by the law, and if there is any fault it is in the law itself. It is understood also that the President and Cabinet are a unit in sustaining the decrees of the court.

SUMNER IN THE SENATE.

Senator Sumner was in the Senate during the proceedings to-day.

ADJOURNED.

As soon as Wilson was sworn in Colfax declared the Senate of the forty-second Congress adjourned *sine die*, whereupon Vice President Wilson took the chair and announced that the oath of office wou'd be administered to the new Senators who were sworn in couples by Vice President Wilson, the first pair being Senators, elect, Allison of Iowa and Boay of Missouri; next came Conkling of New York and Cameron of Pennsylvania; the next gentlemen sworn in were Senators, elect, Conover of Florida and Dennis of Maryland; other Senators, elect, were sworn in in the following order: Dorsey of Arkansas, Terry of Connecticut, Howe of Wisconsin, Ingalls of Kansas, Jones of Nevada, McCreery of Kentucky, Mitchell of Oregon, and J. S. Morrill of Vermont, Morton of Indiana, Oglesby of Illinois, Patterson of South Carolina, Sherman of Ohio, Sargent of California, Gordon of Georgia, and Merriman of North Carolina. At the conclusion of this ceremony the proclamation of the President convening an extra session of the Senate from to-day at noon was read soon afterwards, the President taking position on the grand inaugural stand delivered his address, the oath having been previously administered to him by Chief Justice Chase.

PARADE.

The West Point cadets gave a dress parade in front of General Sherman's residence this evening. The General was in full uniform and reviewed them. The parade to-day is spoken of as one of the grandest ever seen in Washington, particularly the review at the close of the military ceremonies when the President, his Cabinet, Governors and other distinguished officers reviewed the troops as they passed along the avenue in front of the Executive Mansion.

COLD.

The weather all day was intensely cold, and some of the troops suffered severely.

The President's carriage was drawn by four horses; and he was accompanied as he rode to the Capitol, by Senators Cragin, Logan and Bayard.

Colfax pronounced his valedictory to-day with considerable feeling, and before Wilson took the oath of office, he made a speech to the assembled Senate appealing for justice, generosity and friendly regard of the Senators in the discharge of his duties as presiding officer.

After the President had returned to the Executive Mansion he was called on by a very large number of friends and congratulated, and afterwards they were entertained by him. Very many prominent officers and ladies and gentlemen being present.

The Cadet drill was perfect.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Minnesota has arrived.

Mrs. Anderson and Dr. Irish, charged with poisoning their sister, were discharged to-day; a nolle prosequi having been entered in both cases.

ALBANY, March 4.—In consequence of so many facts connected with the conviction of Foster, just presented to the governor, he has directed the sheriff to suspend, the execution until the 21st instant.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The speech of Captain Jack to Mr. Steel is a relitation of the Modoc Chief's for statements of his views and wishes. He denies that he commenced the war or desires to renew the conflict, and says he always lived in peace and wanted to do so until the troops commenced operations against him. He declined to go to Canby's Court to-day. Steele goes back to the lava beds to try to induce Captain Jack to come out and conclude terms of a proposed treaty.

The people of Oregon were not informed of the action of the Peace Commissioners until Saturday, and it is not known what course the civil authorities of that State will pursue with reference to the indictments against the Modocs for the murder of their people.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Oregon, says the people in that part of the State are not willing to accept any terms with the Modocs which don't provide for the surrender to the civil authorities of the Indians indicted for murder. They fear any other policy would encourage the tribes in the eastern and southern parts of Oregon to follow the example of the Modocs. The people are opposed to peace commissions, not because they want war, but because they want steady, permanent peace.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—The Fire Department to-day celebrated its 36th anniversary by a grand procession. Thirty-one companies were in line—all looking well.

The following was telegraphed to-day to Judge Edmunds, United States Senator at Washington:

The citizens of Louisiana, through the committee of 200 citizens, respectfully and earnestly call upon the Senate of the United States to take immediate action upon the credentials of Hon. W. L. McMillan, and give the country their judgment upon the question whether the McEnery government we recognize and support is not the right government of this State. THOS. A. ADAMS, Chairman.

FRANKLIN, March 4.—A mass meeting at St. Mary's parish resolves to resist the Kellogg government and to support the McEnery government. All indorse and approve the resolutions adopted by the people of New Orleans at Lafayette Square at the meeting on the 29th of February.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, March 4.—In the House to-day from the Commi tee on French Suffrage, a resolution signed by seven of the members was reported to amend the Constitution so as to secure the right of suffrage and the right to hold office to women. Three of the committee presented a minority report

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 4.—Three hundred liberal Catholics have united in an address to Father Hyacinthe, urging him to resume the pulpit at Geneva. The Father has made a favorable reply, saying that he is willing to preach to those who are resolved not to surrender to the ultra montanians or unbelievers.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,960 bales; middling uplands 20¢; Orleans 21¼.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 493 bales; gross 4,646.

Cotton sales for export to-day 1,815 bales; last evening 257.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 17,800 bales, as follows: March, 20 3-16a20¼. April, 20 1-2a20 5-8. May, 20 13-16a20 15-16. June, 21¼a21 5-16. July, 21 1-2a21 9-16.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93. Spring wheat firmer; winter inactive. Corn a shade better and in moderate demand. Rice steady. Pork $15 63. Lard firm and in good demand. Naval stores earlier. Tallow quiet. Freights quiet.

Gold 15¼. Governments very dull but steady. States very quiet with but little change in prices.

LATER—81s 18¼; 62 15¼; 64s 15 5-8; 65s 16 1-2; new 14 5-8; 67s 16 1-2; 68s 16½; new 8s 18¼; 10-40s 11 1-4. Tennessee 6s 80; new 80. Virginia 6s 44; new 50. Consols 93 1-2. Deferred 14. Louisiana 6s 43; new 45. Lowe 6s 48; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 93; 5s 65. Georgia 6s 75¾; 7s 70. North Carolinas 31¼; new 16. Special tax 14. South Carolinas 40; new 20 1-2. April and October 23.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton closed firm; sales include 7,000 American; shipped from Savannah or Charleston March or April 9¼; deliverable from Savannah or Charleston, March and April, 9¼.

Yarns and fabrics dull, but not lower. Short middles 59s 6d.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Flour dull. Corn opened dull but closed active and firm; No. 2 mixed 31 at East St. Louis on track; 28¢ on elevator. Whisky steady at 88. Pork firm at $14. Bacon firmer and higher; shoulders 6; clear rib sides 8a8¼; clear 8¼. Lard nominal at 7¾.

MOBILE, March 4.—Cotton firm and in moderate demand; middlings 19½; low middlings 18 3-8; good ordinary 17 7-8; net receipts 860 bales; exports coastwise 517; sales 600; stock 43,643.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Cotton in more demand; middlings 19½; net receipts 603 bales; exports coastwise 87, sales 1,000; stock 34,994.

BOSTON, March 4.—Cotton steady; middlings 20 7-8; net receipts 101 bales; gross 3,967; sales 200; stock 8,500.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Tobaccos firm—sales 239 hogsheads. Flour easy—extra family $7 25. Corn firm at 40a42. Pork higher at $14 50a14 75. Bacon in good demand and higher—shoulders 6¼a6 1-4; clear rib sides 8 1-2; clear sides 8 1-2. Lard—choice leaf tierce 8 1-4a8 1-2; steam 7 3-4; order lots 8¼ higher. Whisky in good demand at 85a86.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Flour steady at $7 50a7 75. Corn quiet at 39a40. Provisions strong and excited. Pork strong at $15, to be delivered May 1st. Lard steady; offerings light; steam 7 3-4; kettle 8a8½. Bacon steady; shoulders 6½; sides 8a8 1-4. Whisky active at 85.

MEMPHIS, March 4.—Cotton quiet; low middlings 18½; receipts 1,327; shipments 1,907; stock 37,445.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton strong for best grades; low middlings 18¾; middlings 19¼a19½; net receipts 8,649 bales; gross 9,960; exports to Great Britain 1,649; sales 1,200—last evening 7,000; stock 201,887.

Corn quiet; mixed 87½; white 90. Bran easier $1 05. Hay firmer—prime $20a20 50; choice $23. Pork firmer at $15 50. Sugar firmer; inferior 6; fair 7½; good to fully fair 8¼a8¾; prime 9¼. Molasses—prime fermenting 65. Whisky dull at 90a93. Coffee quiet at 18a20.

Sterling exchange 24¾; sight¼ premium. Gold 115.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Cotton firm; middlings 20 1-2; gross receipts 354 bales; exports coastwise 97; sales 475; stock 9,097.

Flour dull and favoring buyers. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn scarce and firm. Rice quiet at 8a9. Hay unchanged. Provisions steady. Lard firm—steam 8¾, kettle 8. Western butter unchanged. Whisky steady.

GALVESTON, March 4.—Cotton unsettled; good ordinary 16¼a15¾; net receipts 2,057 bales; sales 1,100; stock 79,146.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Cotton quiet; middlings 21.

WILMINGTON, March 4.—Cotton generally unchanged with some sales rather lower; middlings 19½; net receipts 193 bales; exports coastwise 42; sales 6; stock 3,667.

AUGUSTA, March 4.—Cotton in good demand for export; middlings 19 5-8; net receipts 949 bales;

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—L. Nathans & Co. will sell a large lot of stock feed to-day.

Mayson will sell furniture and pianos to-morrow.

Contractors will note the advertisement for proposals for macadamizing Peters and Hunter streets.

See Fulton county Sheriff sales for April.

See administrator's sale in DeKalb county.

See legal notice by Judge J B Steward, Ordinary of DeKalb county.

No amusements at DeGive's this week.

PLENTY of fish on ice in the city yesterday.

COULDN'T snuff spring in the breeze yesterday.

SUSPENDED.—Gardening in this locality for the present.

ADDRESS.—Are we to have one on St. Patrick's Day? What say you, Hibernians?

AFTER a thaw mud will again be master of the situation on many of our streets.

EMERY received yesterday some fine shad and a peculiar fish called the "Sailor's choice."

STOCK FEED.—L. Nathans & Co., will sell at auction this morning, stock feed and groceries.

MR. JONES, the clothing merchant of Whitehall street, returned from New York yesterday.

C. B. DAY, of Augusta, sold at administrator's sale yesterday, a one acre lot on Crew street for $1,015, to J. W. English.

A SPLENDID place to deposit a few cart loads of stone or dirt—in the mud holes on Broad street, from Hunter up to the bridge.

AN apple stand was turned over on the lower part of Whitehall yesterday by a street walking cow.

"Rip, slap, set 'em up again."

THERE was much coal in the city yesterday—some of it from Coal Creek, some from Sewanee, but the greatest amount was from the direction of Kennesaw and the Polar region.

STABBING.—Tom Foster (colored) stabbed Burrell Davenport (colored) with a knife last night, inflicting what is deemed a fatal wound. Foster has been arrested. The fight was about money.

WALLACE & FOWLER sold yesterday some lots of land outside of the city limits, belonging to the estate of N. B. Gardner, at an average price of $22 50 per acre.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded yesterday evening, caused by the smoke pouring through a crevice in the chimney into a room at Mrs. Johnson's boarding house, corner of Hunter and Forsyth streets. The engines were out, but their services were not required.

PAPER BAGS.—In our mention of other industries yesterday we accidentally omitted to mention the paper bag factory of Elsas & Co. This energetic firm has developed a business of $300,000 in this one item, and from present indications they will reach this year $500,000.

RUN OFF AND SMASH UP.—Yesterday morning owing to a wet track a freight train on the State Road ran off the track twice. The last time the train ran off the passenger train under conductor Fuller ran into it. The engine and one passenger coach was damaged. No one hurt. Damage reported slight.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce last night, Major John Stephens, of the firm of Stephens & Flynn, presided.

A committee from the Manufacturer's Association of Atlanta, presented a memorial from that body to the City Council and requesting the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce.

On motion, the memorial was received.

On motion of Colonel A. J. McBride a called meeting of the Chamber, was ordered for Thursday night next, to take into consideration the object of the memorial. Every member is requested to be present.

Colonel A. J. McBride offered the following resolution:

Whereas, Certain merchants in this city have complained of the President of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, discriminating against them and in favor of other merchants in the transportation of coal; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committe on Transportation be instructed to investigate said charges, and if found true, see if said discrimination can be remedied and report the result of their investigation to this body at a called meeting to be held next Thursday night, if possible.

But it further resolved that said committee be instructed to ascertain the cost of transportation on coal and report the same to this body at the next regular meeting. Adopted.

Mr. B. E. Crane offered a resolution that the committee on transportation be instructed to inquire whether the railroads at this point are discriminating against the local freight of Atlanta in favor of through freight. Adopted.

The Chamber adjourned until Thursday night next.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

9 Chattahoochee	6s	15 Cherokee	11
10 Macon	13	16 Augusta	11
11 Flint	12	17 Middle	5
12 Tallapoosa	13	18 Ocmulgee	12
13 Atlanta	26	19 Eastern	6
14 Rome	27	20 Brunswick	7

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, March 3d, 1873.*

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 15, argument concluded.

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

No. 1, Wm. Dougherty vs. Jacob Fogle. Relief Act of 1870. Wm. Dougherty, A. T. Akerman, A. B. Culberson, for plaintiff in error. W. F. Williams, M. M. Blanford, H. L. Benning, for defendant.

Pending a motion to dismiss the foregoing and several other cases standing upon the same principles, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

United States District Court.

This Court, the Hon. John Erskine presiding, opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. A number of cases were taken up and either continued or had a day appointed for trial during the present term.

In re, Berry M Thompson. Objections to the discharge of the bankrupt. This case was set down for a hearing to-day.

In re, A L Boyd, in bankruptcy. The creditor's petition was dismissed at the cost of petitioners.

The above were the only two cases acted upon at yesterday's session of this Court.

Court adjourned to 10 A. M. this morning.

United States Commissioners' Court.

Commissioner W. B. Smith had a busy time yesterday, in hearing and disposing of cases of violations of the Revenue laws.

Enoch Hearndon of Forsyth county was tried for retailing whisky without having paid the special tax. He was required to give a bond of $300.

Martin Lowman, of Dawson county, was put upon trial for illicit distilling. The prosecution failed to make out their case, and he was discharged.

Bradley Crane, also of Dawson county, was tried for the same offence, and the case was still being argued at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

In the above cases W. T. Finly and Julius L. Brown, Esqs., represented the defendants, and the assistant District Attorney, the government. There were eight prisoners belonging to this party; the remaining five are John and Benjamin Asworth, Leander Moore, Jasper Beel, and Alfred Harden, all of Dawson county. Besides these nine parties were brought here under arrest on Monday, by Deputy Marshal Manchester. Their names are C. Thompson, William Thompson, M. Odom, William Chapman, Joseph Owensby, Mack Jones, George Brown, Dolph Lince and Van Lince. They are from Union county, and are charged, like the others, with illicit distilling. Commissioner Smith will continue to sit regularly upon these cases until they are all disposed of.

The City Court.

This tribunal, the Hon. R. J. Cowart presiding, began its second day's session yesterday morning at nine o'clock. The following business was transacted:

The State against Emmeline Harris. Larceny from the house. Charged with stealing one shoulder of bacon, of the value of $1 25 from Messrs. Landrum & Co., on the first day of March, 1873. Tried by the court and found guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, or go to the chain gang for six months.

The State against John Williams. Larceny from the house. Charged with stealing one pickled pig's foot, and one dried cod fish of the value of thirty cents, from Messrs. Pettibone & Co., on the first day of March, 1873. Tried by jury and found guilty. Sentenced by the court to pay a fine of $15, or go to the chain-gang for six months.

ATLANTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Eighteenth Address.

Degrees Conferred on Twenty-four. Prizes Awarded.

The commencement exercises of Atlanta Medical College came off last night with considerable eclat. There were quite a number of ladies present, and if there are any short-comings in this report it is owing to the attractions "one bright particular star" had for us.

Dr. Wurm's band discoursed most excellent music.

Among those assembled we noticed Dr. C. L. Redwine, J. A. Hayden, R. F. Maddox, and the faculty, presided over by the venerable W. L. Mitchell, of Athens.

The exercises were opened with an impressive prayer by Rev. E. W. Warren.

Dr. John Hogan was then introduced, and delivered the following

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the Faculty: The anxious day has come and gone, and to-morrow's sun will find us separated. To-night must be spoken that good old word so often said with a sigh and a tear, and those hallowed associations bound up in that sad expression are already ours at this moment.

By request of my classmates I come in their behalf on this, the occasion of our separation, to express to you our conjoint thanks for your endeavors to lead us, with elastic step, through the groves of medical knowledge. Arduous indeed have been your duties here. Long have we appreciated your labors for our professional advantage, and we hope to prove they have not been in vain. Feeling, as we do, the succor of a fostering hand more sensibly as the time which beckons us to the duties of our calling more nearly approaches, I feel how utterly incapable I am of making even an approach to a proper expression of thanks to you for your constant efforts and unwearied application for our personal good and intellectual advancement in all that appertains to our chosen work of life. To you, our respected teachers, belongs the honor of the life temple we may erect. Our honor is your honor—our success your success—and being imbued with this spirit we purpose, that after we pass from under your careful guidance, our constant efforts shall be that the fair escutcheon of our Alma Mater shall not be tarnished by failure on our part, but sooner far and persevering will we attempt to add new lustre.

As a ray of light is not the sun, nor a drop of water the ocean, but each demonstrates its origin, and goes on its mission for good, so we trust to have been so profited by your instruction, that no difference in what clime we are called upon to play our parts in the great drama of life—where you find us, or how widely separated, you will never be forced to regret that we emanated from the halls of the Atlanta Medical College.

A structure to be permanent, must be built on a firm and substantial foundation—each addition to this superstructure must bear in itself evidence of utility and endurance. As the massive pile rises with symmetry unique, and its plans for future good is delivered by master workmen, it cannot fail save by the traitorous hands of those engaged who knew its salient points. Being ever mindful of this, we promise you now—as we go forth on this consecrated night the children of this noble old institution, its accredited agents under its seal and letters patent—that we will strive ever to be clad with the breastplate of professional honor and integrity. In accordance with your teachings, we hope always to act as duty, judgment and conscience direct, though fortune frown, patronage forsake, and friends grow cold, and the finger of scorn and the tongue of slander meet us on every hand. Yes, we trust to let our guiding principle be that so beautifully expressed by the poet:

"I'd rather stand up with conscious pride assured
Alone, than err with millions on my side."

Nor will our places be sought on the outposts, but in the very thickest of the fray where ignorance, empiricism, disease and death are most rife—there will we hope to be found.

Gentlemen of the Faculty, again allow us to tender you our honest, heartfelt, sincere thanks, and our best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity. The relationship which has for months so pleasantly existed we certainly feel the saddest on severing, and in after life when we come to call to mind the many reminiscences connected with our past lives, we shall certainly remember our sojourn with you as one of the sunniest spots that lingers on the landscapes of our memories. Just so long as we live we'll remember you with the warmest emotions of gratitude. After death may we meet in that home not made with hands.

Fellow Students, the associations which have so long existed between us as students here must soon be severed, yet we trust that the chain of friendship and the bond of fraternal sympathy will be strengthened by the love of our common cause. Our constant aim should be to provoke each other to good works by striving to excel. First of all then, let us be properly imbued with the holiness of our mission—the fearfulness of the responsibility resting on us, and the absolute demand for ceaseless vigilance and constant devotion to the entrancing study of this strongly complicated human organism. Our profession is always open to improvement, and, as history attests, ever the cradle in which every infant science has been rocked with the hope better to relieve suffering. Let us then not start out with the motto: "A man must serve his time to every trade, save physic"—doctors, some are ready made. But leave it to those who are unwilling to devote that time to close study, necessary for the legitimate business, to deny the accumulated lore of our profession and build brazen calves that the people who love new things and seek after strange gods may worship. And while we believe the laborer worthy of his hire, and regret that the poet's expression—

"God and the doctor we alike adore
Just on the brink of danger—not before
The danger past—both are alike requited;
God is forgotten and the doctor slighted—"

is so often verified. Still we will seek not physic as a trade or lucrative calling, and believe all such men should be spurned from its portals, for they bedraggle its escutcheon in the gore of their victims, contaminate its purity, bring obloquy upon the "Divine Art," and leave a mark on the page of history which is damning to the struggling science. When we cast our eyes around and observe the barter in human blood—see the sacrilegious fiends prowling along the by-ways and alleys of our cities, insinuating themselves into even the better circles of society, laying their ruthless hands on the home circle to blight it with the besom of destruction. When we see all this and see men grown gray and opulent in our profession who have slayed their thousands trying to find out what Hyppocrates taught centuries ago, a higher law should actuate us as it does all the true devotees of medical science. Sooner let us array and expose the vile usurpers and by acumen in scientific, honorable medicine blast the upas which shades the lovely flower from a careless world.

Where is the profession or occupation that is not adorned or indebted to its learned advocates? And shall medicine, one of the most honored and useful professions, be practiced with equal success by the intelligent doctor and the quack? I opine not. Well has it been said that there is no profession the honest practice of which requires greater scope of knowledge. No science that is not tributary to department; no department of nature that is not subsidiary to it.

"A wise physician, skilled our wounds to heal,
Is more than armies to the public weal!"

Nor is the physical world alone its vassal. The mind, the great motor power of creation, is to be regulated and governed.

"Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow?"

is an interrogation which, my fellow students, should engage our serious attention. And as the veil of domestic life is often lifted to the physician, and to his care and keeping the weal of his patrons committed, he should be perfect, as nearly as mortal can be, professionally and morally. The blackleg, the inebriate and the debauchee are not fit practitioners of medicine. They are drawbacks and pests to society in any capacity, much more in the responsible one of physician.

Let us then, my classmates, strive to improve our moral as well as mental capacities, and as we tread the path along which we have chosen to pursue the journey of life let us heed not the syren voice of pleasure as she beckons with her jeweled finger to turn from our purpose and seek in her enticing embraces ease and repose. Nor let the winning words and seductive glances of indolence and luxury despoil our efforts. So that at last, though we may not grow so rich as Rothschilds, or so famous as Grant, the reflections which come from fulfilled duties and a well-spent life will cheer us when meditative age calls up all our past journey in review before us.

The military man remembers with exultation the battlefield where his serried ranks met with the shock of the foe, and where, amidst the roar of artillery, the clash of the bayonet, and the heavy tramp of the cavalry, the enemy's banner trailed in the dust, and his own in triumph floated in the breeze. The merchant remembers his ships, whose sails whiten every sea, carrying their costly cargoes from nation to nation, and increasing his wealth, his influence and his power. The statesman remembers the proud hour when in thoughts that breathe and words that burn, he held listening senates as if spell-bound, and swayed their counsels, now to [illegible] with angry [illegible] like the [illegible] of some tempestuous sea, and now to be as calm as an unruffled lake, deeply hidden in the forests. The physician remembers some little cot on a summer's eve, whose [illegible] displays a cleanliness that speaks of industry. The frugal but plentiful table is being spread by her whose countenance exhibits anticipated joy. Over the grounds are bounding to meet him whose honest daily toil just finished furnishes the means for their happy content. And then he remembers when that manly form was bowed with

disease—when that ingenious brow was parched with fever—when that cheerful voice gave utterance to the incoherent ravings of delirium only—when the heart which now beats with healthy regularity, madly propelled the poisoned current through the prostrate system—when these same which now carry the youngest with a parent's joy, lay listless and almost lifeless on the humble cot, and that he has been the means of preserving husband, father, protector to this little family. Many such scenes arise in the drama of a physician's life. Often does he noiselessly and unostentatiously confer happiness on others like the pebble thrown into the sea—the ripples of the action are not seen after off; deeply it sinks into the waters of time, but finds its resting place at last. It is said by those who have been rescued from drowning that at the moment of sinking, their whole past lives flash before them—all their by-gone actions are written out to be read at once. So, too, it may happen when the pinched nose, the sunken eye, the hollow temple, the cold ear, and the tense forehead announce the hour when,

"Like a clock worn out with eating time,

The wheels of weary life at last stand still,"

we may live over our past lives. On the one side appears the sun-lit canvass of our good deeds; on the other hangs the dark curtain inscribed with a list of our faults and our sins. If we as physicians have been true to the noble charities of our profession, our countenances at the last struggle will be radiant with the hope that when the accusing spirit flies up to heaven's high chancery with the two lists, he will smile as he hands in the former, and will let fall a tear and blot out the latter forever.

Ladies and gentlemen, pleasurable indeed are the emotions now, and happy ever will the recollection be of seeing so large a number of you present on this, the closing night of our session. For your presence and smiles of encouragement, allow me to express to you, in behalf of the class, our feelings of gratification and proud satisfaction. You tell us by your presence here to-night, that among all the worthy institutions of learning whose awful domes and lofty spires adorn this mighty city, the Atlanta Medical College stands not last nor least in your appreciation and kind esteem. Known and admired as the people of Atlanta are for their moral and mental culture, we do not wonder that you foster such an institution. For in all the struggles which have marked the conflict between truth and error, ignorance and knowledge, medicine has always taken a conspicuous part—having always been a faithful auxiliary when not a leading element in every effort made to elevate and improve the condition of mankind. In history and associations, in aims and objects, in influence and results, the profession yields precedence to no other that has sprung from the impulses of human charity or been elevated by the accumulated labors of human intellect.

And though doctors become as thick as autumn leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosia, it should be no appalling sight to you, for in this rests her strength and power of disseminating good. The danger in the profession is not from its being too full, but from the kind of material that fills it. Let the supply be adequate to the demand, and competition will establish itself—skill and energy will be put forth, and medical science be advanced beyond those that considered themselves best. And when the supply exceeds the demand, then will medical science and skill reach the zenith of her glory. Then will the talismanic day of quackery set, and his corpulent frame, that has grown to its enormous size by staffing credulity with its nostrums, soon find a resting place in its original home—the solitude of Hades—and never more disturb and destroy the afflicted with specifics and cureals.

Finally, while we would have you encourage medical education in every State and clime, and with charity to all and with enmity towards no school, allow me to say in conclusion, that here in Atlanta—the home of a people whose history is replete with high and virtuous deeds; of valor and admiration—here in Atlanta—surrounded by the green fields of our dear Southland; here under our bright Southern sun, fanned by our warm Southern breezes; secure as we are from the snow storms and wintry gusts of the icy North; here at the Capitol of the empire State of the South; here where practical medicine is taught, do we, the sons of the South who expect to pass our lives in practicing medicine at the South choose to receive our early medical education.

Dr. V. H. Taliaferro, in behalf of the faculty, delivered the following

ADDRESS:

Young Gentlemen of the Atlanta Medical College:

It becomes my duty, in behalf of your teachers, upon this, the occasion of the closing ceremonies of your collegiate course to bid you adieu. Four months ago we welcomed you to your collegiate halls, to night we bid you God speed upon your mission of healing the sick. In doing this we take pleasure in making the announcement that we have felt an especial pride in the present class—in its numbers—in its quantity and its intelligence. We have just cause to be proud of you, as representatives of the Atlanta Medical College, and to feel confiding trust in your future as medical men.

In conferring upon you to night the degree of doctor of medicine, we entrust to your keeping the sacred honor of your Alma Mater. Your professional characters have thus become allied with ours, and hence we must labor together for mutual progression and protection, and for the advancement of medical science.

The character of the institution we represent will in a great degree depend upon the character of the young gentlemen sent out from its halls. Should you therefore sustain in yourselves the honor and dignity of your profession—keeping pace with its rapid advances and reaping its distinguished honors, you add enduring fame to your *alma mater.* But should the false allurements of empiricism and dishonorable practices seduce you from your high estate, then we must bear the stigma of your shame and dishonor.

The Ethics of the American Medical Association will instruct you in every professional act. In this time honored code you will find your protection and your guide. Study it, observe it, adopt it in letter and in spirit. Whenever you ignore and dishonor its precepts you place yourselves outside the pale of honorable medicine and professional recognition. You lose caste with medical gentlemen, becoming to them an object of contempt and pity, and whatever your social claims, no longer regarded as worthy of professional association or recognition.

Young gentlemen of the graduating class, I would admonish, that with all your three years of anxious and laborious study, you have but entered the threshold of medicine. Should you here cease from your labors content with your achievements your error is fatal. Your field of labor is rich, inviting, inexhaustible. You have offered here every incentive to ambition, and the richest rewards for your labor. There has never been a time in the history of medicine when learning has been so progressive and merit so highly esteemed. It is true that a high order of medical attainment is not appreciated by the non-professional as its merit demands, yet we are, in this respect, far in advance of a quarter of a century past. The present system of popular education will prove, ere long, the death-knell to medical ignorance and charlatans. Professional ignorance can be fostered only by popular ignorance. A few years hence and educated communities will take the place of ignorant communities, and unless you keep pace with the intellectual advancement of the day, and the rapid progress of medical science, you must take your place in the back ground, content with paltry crumbs instead of the rich emoluments and honors achieved alone by the genius of labor.

Let me impress you that the great elements to your success, as medical men, consists not in personal popularity, not in political achievements, not in wealth and social qualifications, but in single fixedness of purpose, untiring systematized labor, determined and inflexible energy.

With these you will achieve results astonishing to yourselves. Even the most mediocre in talents may attain instruction and fame. Without essential elements of success you must reap but poorly of the rich harvest around you. You must fall far short of the distinguished honors within your reach.

It is not, as a rule, the brilliant mind that captivates and dazzles by the splendor of its scintillations that achieves the most triumphs and attains the highest honors. These are trophies won only by the genius which has been vitalized and matured by well-directed, unceasing labor.

Your initiation into medicine has been both flattering to yourselves and to your teachers, but let me assure you that you have but lain the foundation stones, upon which, by life long labor, you may rear your temples of science.

If there be those who have entered medicine with a view to indolence and luxury, they have mistaken their calling. With a conscientious discharge of duty it is the most laborious profession on earth. When the busy world around is hushed in quiet slumber, the student of nature—of health and disease, pours over the secret mysteries of this great creation, man! Made in the likeness of his Creator—fearfully and wonderfully made.

We look upon its splendid, marvellous, divine mechanism—we study, dissect, analyze by night and day, for weeks and months and years, and yet, alas! the great secret which gives motion and life and thought to these living tissues lies unfathomed far beyond the reach of human intellect. With the greatest magnifying powers that human ingenuity can construct, we seek in these tissues for the secrets of disease, and thus facts upon facts, as wonderful as valuable, are added to the great storehouse of medical science. Many of the finest intellects of the age are to-day engaged in microscopical investigations of the human tissues in health and disease, and we look with intense anxiety to each succeeding year for the brilliant and marvellous results. These splendid achievements are giving yearly new interest and life to the medical profession. To be the honest physician is to be the student of nature, [illegible] by [illegible] to the animal creation, in its normal and perverted states. Through the means of microscopical analysis he becomes conversant with morbid changes, which are our only safe guide in correct therapeutics. The application of remedial agents upon any other basis is dangerous and hazardous. You will often find professional ignorance taking shelter behind a misapplied conception of the word practical. A thing without a

practical application is a vision. Therapeutic agencies directed other than by the most available and advanced pathology is empiricism.

The brain and nervous system directing and presiding over nutrition, sensation and thought; their controlling influences over health and disease, and their connection with life and electrical manifestations, give constant and increasing interest to the physiologist. The dogmas of spiritualism finds here abundant food for its mysticism and superstition.

Thus is the earnest and diligent student amused and delighted by cause and effect, while the uneducated and superficial observer is confused by phenomena which he can trace to none other than supernatural agencies.

Here I would take occasion to admonish you to reject no asserted theory or fact, from whatever source, without sufficient investigation to thoroughly acquaint you with its merits or fallacies. Scientific medicine is founded upon truths regardless of whence they come. The mere matter of origin in no way affects their value. The truth afforded you in chemistry and physiology, microscropy and pathology, will rarely fail to guide you to positive and satisfactory results. You belong to no sect in medicine—you are designated by no party or "ism"—your degree of *Doctor of Medicine* is applied in its broadest sense, and embraces every fact from whatever source that can be made available in the cure of disease and the amelioration of human suffering. Reject nothing from mere prejudice. It is true we do not expect fruit from barren soil, but if it comes we should prize it none the less.

The greatest error, perhaps, you are in danger of falling into, upon assuming the responsibilities of your profession, is neglect of study and the consequent adoption of routine practice. From this error, doubtless, comes the theories and sects which spring from extreme single ideas, represented in the parties and isms which flood and curse the country. The broad platform of medicine is sufficiently comprehensive for all the exclusive dogmas which spring up as fungus growths from its great body. It is ignorance and monomania in the profession that gives birth and nutrition to these morbid growths. Become drones, rather than diseased elements, to vitiate the entire structure.

Quackery in medicine is founded upon the false idea of the specific action of medicines over the symptoms of disease. Therapeutic appliances should be always in accord with the pathological conditions. The habit of applying stated prescriptions to diseases simply by name, would soon give development to infallible stomach bitters, specific cough medicines, liver regulators, etc., thus reaping professional ignomy instead of its honors.

The intelligence and proficiency of the members of the present graduating class does honor to themselves and their *alma mater,* and yet without continued and earnest study, and the diligent investigation of every case submitted to your care would be utterly unfitted to assume the grave responsibilities of the medical profession. And, yet, notwithstanding the long and severe training necessary to engage successfully in the practice of your profession, we find it not unusual for young gentlemen whose education consist in a single course of lectures and in many instances of a few weeks, and oftentimes without even the pretense of a collegiate course, to impose themselves upon the people as doctors of medicine, assuming thereby the role of pretenders and dishonoring the time honored precepts of scientific medicine.

Ignorant so-called doctors in a community are more destructive to life than the diseases they assume to combat. Believing in the specific virtue of medicine it is used with a liberal hand and oftener than otherwise to assist disease in its work of destruction. Medicines are not curative by specific action, but are curatives only in so far as they assist nature in its work of restoration.

Medicines should often be made auxiliary to hygiene and moral influences. In fresh air some light and exercise, we have tonics and stimulants of the first importance. With these we may often restore the impoverished blood and the wasted tissues far more effectively than by medicines alone. But the educated physician will avail himself not of one, but of all the means of his command; the moral hygiene and medicinal being made conjointly available and co-operative. With either this one or the other ignored, we are in danger of becoming wedded to exclusive ideas.

The standard of medical education all over the country is looking upward; the requirements are becoming more rigid, and the time is not distant when professional character and attainments will be more diligently sought in the profession, and more highly appreciated by the people, when the laws of the country will no longer honor and encourage impostors, but extend that protection to scientific medicine its importance so urgently demands. The government protects its people by wise and improved sanitary laws, while medical ignorance and empiricism more fatal than epidemics, are cradled and fostered. Life is vastly safer in the poisoned atmosphere of an epidemic than in misapplied medicine in the hands of bold and ignorant charlatans, men who, with great flourish of wisdom and self-inflated vanity, carry in their visits to the sick the power to blight instead of the power to heal. The scientific application of medicine to disease requires an educated and comprehensive intellect. If medicines were specifics and diseases needed no diagnosis, then, indeed, a patent nostrum for each disease would be all required. But, instead of this, the predisposing and exciting causes of disease, the vast field of pathology, together with the modifying influences of temperament, age, sex and condition in life, the moral and hygienic surroundings, habits and mode of life, must all be made available in the application of remedies to disease. Should our remedies be in conflict with the indications pointed out to us by the existing causes, the pathological condition and the modifying influences, then the enfeebled constitution of our patient must combat both the disease and false therapeutics. The sanguine and nervous temperaments will often not bear, without injury, remedies actually demanded by the billious and phlegmatic. The feeble and delicate would perish by the remedies indicated in the strong and vigorous. The aged would succumb to treatment called for in youth. The adult is relieved by treatment which would destroy the infant. Thus we might go on to show you how these influences and the complications which arise make the treatment of the same disease in different persons directly opposite. I mention these things that I may bring to your mind at a single glance the vast field of labor before you, and to show you how incompatible is indolence with the profession of medicine. The confiding trust of your patient, the anxious interest and solicitude of parents and friends, your own consciousness of duty and the value of human life, all require at your hand that thorough preparation to be obtained only by diligent and tedious study.

With the bouyancy of youth and the *eclat* of your degree, life may seem to you to-night full of sunshine and joy. Be not too sanguine, for alas! the winter will soon come with its thorns and thistles instead of roses for your path way. Give your undivided labor to your profession—pursue it with a single fixedness of purpose—with untiring energy and industry, and your brightest hopes will be more than realized—the thorns and thistles will give way to joyous spring time with its garlands of flowers.

CONFERRING THE DEGREES.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was then conferred, in Latin, by the President, on the following: Georgia—C. M. Hill, J. W. Hood, S. Robertson, R. J. Willingham, John Hogan, A. G. Harp, S. O. McBride, J Wylie Quillian, J H D Coquitt, J. Forbes. Alabama—L. Whaley, J. A. Beasely, R. U. Palmer. Tennessee—M. C. Duncan.

The Ad Eundem degree was conferred on the following gentlemen: Drs J S Todd, J E McMillan, E S Ray, J M R Westbrook, G W Holmes, W F Westmoreland, A M Parks, W R S Hardman, J H Lowe and C A Simpson, L. R. C. P, and S.

PRIZES AWARDED.

A fine pocket case of instruments offered by the Professor of the Practice of Medicine, for the best Thesis on Practical Medicine to Dr C M Hill.

An Opthalmoscope offered by the Professor of Surgery for the best essay on the Improvements in Surgery the past twenty years, to Dr J A Beasley.

A medical case offered by the Professor of Materia Medica for the best essay on Remedies, to Dr S O McBride.

After benediction by Rev E W Warren, the audience dispersed.

THE RECEPTION AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE.

The guests all adjourned from the Capitol to the Kimball House, where they found everything in preparation for the hop. While the ball-room was not over crowded at any time during the evening, still there was an ample number of both ladies and gentlemen present to make the dancing a success.

The several committees, appointed by the students to take charge of and look after the comfort of the guests, were promptly on hand, and by their courtesy and efficient management added much to the evening's pleasures. The ladies turned out in force, and in their rich and becoming costumes were as lovely as loveliness could be. One could scarcely move forward a few steps in the ball room without encountering the pretty face of some prominent belle. A number of strangers were present, and showed in more than one instance that Atlanta had not absorbed all of the beauty of Georgia by a great deal.

The magnificent band in attendance started operations shortly before ten o'clock, and from that time until the wee small hours of the night, the floor was occupied by the dancers, whose inspired feet and graceful figures, as they moved through the various figures, added a peculiar zest to its harmony.

As to our young doctors, we have only to say that if they have been in the past half as attentive to their books as they were to their steps last night, their knowledge of medicine must be something too profound to estimate. Nothing could have been added to last night's pleasures, and as the happy guests took their ways homeward, they could not help adding to the Medical College and its gallant students long and prosperous careers.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—The legislative committee to investigate the indebtedness of Foster Blodgett to the State, met in the room of the President of the Senate yesterday. Present—Senators, J. R. Brown, Chairman, Robert Hester, and Representatives E. F. Hoge and C. R. Hudson. Representative Murphy is detained at home by sickness in his family. G. W. Hinkle was elected secretary.

ATLANTA POST OFFICE—Atlanta, Georgia, March 4, 1873.—*Editors Constitution:* The amount of stamps and stamped envelopes sold at Atlanta Post Office during the 28 days of February last was $3,981 94, indicating that the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity wrote in February 128,731 letters, which fact is supported by other records of this office.

JAMES L. DUNNING, P. M.

An Ordinance to Amend the Ordinances now in Force on the Subject of Public Schools.

The Mayor and Council of the city of Atlanta do ordain, That all that portion of the Code of the city of Atlanta from section four hundred and fourteen to section four hundred and twenty-eight, inclusive, and embracing the whole of the chapter on the subject of Public Schools, be and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the said Mayor and Council do ordain the following:

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Education for this city consisting of twelve members, residents of this city, who shall be elected by the Mayor and Council of said city, by ballot, for the term of six years from the date of their election, unless chosen to fill an unexpired term. The present members of the Board of Education are hereby continued until the terms expire for which they were respectively elected.

Sec. 2. Said Board of Education shall have the control and management of the public schools of the city, subject, however, to the approval of the Mayor and Council, as hereinafter provided. Said Board shall have authority to employ the Superintendent and all teachers, and prescribe their duties. They shall also have authority to fix the compensation of the Superintendent and teachers, subject to the approval of the Mayor and Council. They shall have power to control the distribution of the teachers and pupils among the several schools, to dictate the course of study, the organization of classes, the number and character of text books, the method of teaching, the time and mode of examination, the distribution of rewards, honors and diplomas, and to make and insure the enforcement of a complete system of rules for the government and efficiency of the schools as affects both teachers and pupils. Also, to take measures for the gradual foundation of a school library and rendering the same useful. The plan of instruction and the system of rules and regulations when once adopted shall be adhered to, unless modified by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the Board. Any of the ordinary powers of the Board may be performed by appropriate committees, when so directed by standing rules, or by special orders, or regulations of the Board.

Sec. 3. Money to pay the current expenses of said schools shall be raised annually by taxation, as follows: On the first Monday in May of each year the Board of Education shall file with the Mayor and Council a statement of the amount as clear as can be estimated, which will be needed to pay the cost of maintaining the public schools for the succeeding scholastic year, beginning September the first, exclusive of money, if any derivable, from the State or other source. Said statement shall set forth the various objects of expenditures, and specify the sum estimated to be necessary for each. Said statement shall be authenticated by the official signature of the President of the Board, and the said Mayor and Council, in fixing the rate of taxation, shall add a sufficient amount to cover such estimate; provided such increased rate shall not exceed one-third of one per cent. on the real estate in said city—which shall not be collected as the other taxes of the city, be collected as a separate school fund, and paid over by the Clerk of Council to the City Treasurer as the other taxes and receipts of the city are paid.

Sec. 4. The expense of said public schools shall be paid as follows: Any person to whom an amount may be due on account of the schools shall present the same to the Secretary of the Board of Education at such and time as may be fixed by said Board, and such accounts shall be approved by the Secretary and President of the Board. The same shall then be presented to the Committee on Public Schools, who shall approve the same if deemed by them to be correct. Such accounts shall then be examined by the Auditor and Finance Committee, and if found by them to be correct, the Council shall order checks to be issued for the same by the Clerk of Council, which shall be paid by the City Treasurer as other city checks.

Sec. 5. The Board of Education shall make semi-annual reports to the Mayor and Council within twenty days after the close of each scholastic term, in which reports they shall give the general progress and condition of the schools, supplying full statistical information as to teachers, school-houses, furniture and other property.

Sec. 6. The Mayor of the City of Atlanta and the Chairman of Committee of the City Council on Public Schools shall be ex-officio members of the Board of Education.

Sec. 7. All ordinances and portions of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Local & Business Notices.

TO THE LADIES.—A full assortment of Mad. Demorest's celebrated Dress Patterns, spring and summer styles, just received, at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Sales Room, No. 5 Marietta street.

Call and see them and get a catalogue.

mar4-d3t

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.

mar2-d1mo L. COOK.

SHAD! SHAD!—Am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices. L. COOK.

mar2-1mo

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5-deodly

FRESH SHAD! FRESH Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.

feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells and get a nice fresh Shad. feb11—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'

feb11—dtf

The Great Clothing House of INMAN & Bro., is at 56 Whitehall street. The Largest Establishment, The Largest Stock, The most Extensive Variety. The very Lowest Prices.

dec28—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.

feb1—dtf

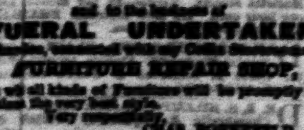
GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells to get a nice, fresh Shad

feb1—dtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and the public generally, that I will from henceforth vote my time more particularly to the sale of all sizes and grades of

COFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, connected with my Coffin Warerooms, a

FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired for the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BOHNEFELD,

Corner [illegible] and [illegible] streets, under DeGive's Op. House. [illegible]

Spcial Partner Wanted,

TO engage in a CASH WHOLESALE TRADE in Staple Commodities, in a line not to be found West of [illegible] or East of New Orleans. The undersigned is 12 years experience in the business and [illegible] in the city and throughout the State. Address, "ENERGY," Care Key Box [illegible], Atlanta, Ga.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD,

OFFICE MASTER TRANSPORTATION, ATLANTA, GA., February 7th, 1873.

ON and after 9th instant, Outward Night Passenger Trains Through to New York via Nashville or Knoxville,

Fast Line to New York,

Will leave Atlanta	2:19 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	8:44 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN, INWARD,

From New York,

VIA NASHVILLE OR KNOXVILLE.

Will leave Chattanooga	5:25 P M
Arrive Atlanta	1:00 A M

OUTWARD DAY PASSENGER,

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:28 P M

INWARD DAY PASSENGER,

Through from New York,

Leave Chattanooga	5:45 A M
Arrive Atlanta	1:45 P M

Dalton Accommodation.

Leave Atlanta	4:20 P M
Arrive Dalton	2:25 A M
Leave Dalton	12:00 Midnight
Arrive Atlanta	9:30 A M

feb7-dim(inside) E. B. WALKER, Master Transportation

GUILFORD, WOOD & Co.,

Importers and Dealers IN

Pianos and Organs,

Small Instruments, Sheet Music, etc.

Chickering, Weber, St. Louis, Guild, Church & Co., and other Celebrated

PIANOS.

ALSO THE

ESTEY ORGANS,

which are unrivalled in beauty of tone, finish and workmanship, and ranging in price from

$60

to ten and fifteen hundred dollars.

GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC.

Subscription price—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

Send for Catalogues and Price Lists of Pianos, Organs, etc., and specimen copy of GEORGIA MUSICAL ECLECTIC to

GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.,

68 Whitehall Street,

feb9 deodtf ATLANTA, GA.

The Old Market Lot

AT AUCTION,

On the premises, at 4 o'clock, P. M.,

Wednesday, March 12, 1873,

IN pursuance of a resolution passed by the Mayor and Council of Atlanta, I will sell, absolutely to the highest bidder,

The Old Market Lot,

Sub-divided into four Lots, as defined by Plat at my office. This sale will afford a rare opportunity to secure first-class Residence Lots, convenient to the central portion of the city.

Titles perfect, direct from the city.

Terms—One fourth cash; balance at 6, 9 and 12 months, with interest from date, at 10 per cent. per annum, under bond for titles.

Call at my office, secure plats and attend the sale.

C. C. HAMMOCK,

mar2—d2t Real Estate Agent.

Atlanta & New Orleans Short Line

By the Way of West Point, Georgia, and Montgomery, Alabama.

ON AND AFTER March 1, 1873, double daily passenger trains will run on this line as follows:

STATIONS.	FIRST TRAIN. Leaves	FIRST TRAIN. Arrives
Atlanta	1:15 A. M.	
Montgomery	10:15 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
Mobile	10:00 P. M.	9:45 P. M.
New Orleans		4:10 A. M.

STATIONS.	SECOND TRAIN. Leaves	SECOND TRAIN. Arrives
Atlanta	7:00 A. M.	
Montgomery	6:00 P. M.	5:02 P. M.
Mobile	9:45 A. M.	9:45 A. M.
New Orleans		3:55 P. M.

Passengers going South and Southwest will find this line One Hundred and sixty-Two (162) miles shorter and 12 hours quicker to New Orleans and all points in Texas, than any other. Forty six miles shorter to Vicksburg and all points in Central and Southern Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The only line running Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from Atlanta to New Orleans, without change.

Through tickets to all points. Buy your tickets by the way of West Point and Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT, Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

G. I. FOREACRE, Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.

G. JORDAN, General Supt. Mobile and Montgomery Railroad.

W. J. HOUSTON, General Passenger Agent, Georgia Railroad Depot, up-stairs. mar1-tf

A CARD.

OUR MR. W. C. SANDERS having made a favorable business connection with MESSRS. INMAN, SWANN & CO., New York and Savannah, that will necessitate his removal to the latter place, the firm of INMAN & SANDERS will be dissolved, by mutual consent, to take effect April 1, 1873.

S. M. INMAN,

W. C. SANDERS.

Augusta, Ga., March 1, 1873. mar5-dtf

Inquiry Answered.

WE are often inquired of as to what we intend to do with the old Bibles and other old books which we may receive in exchange for new books. They will be given to the poor, if not sold and the proceeds given to the poor. [illegible] Whitehall street. [illegible], over No. 28 Whitehall street.

JOHN W. DODGE, General Bible Agent.

[illegible]—dtf

THE S. JAMES HOTEL,

FRONTING ST. JAMES PARK,

[Ja]cksonville, Florida.

Opens November to May. Transient board $4.50 a day.

TH EQUINOX HOUSE,

[illegible]

[Man]chester, Vermont.

Open June to October. Address by mail or telegraph, [illegible], at Jacksonville, from October 15 to [illegible], at Manchester, from April 30 to October 1. mar1-1mo.

[Se]ed Potatoes.

IN CONNECTION with our stock of Family Groceries and general Produce, we have in store a fine lot of Pink, Early Rose and Goodrich Seed Potatoes, which we offer low to the trade. Call and see around your [illegible] & CO.

mar1-1w.

STEPHENS & FLYNN

HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND AT LOW FIGURES,

Oats, White & Yellow, for Seed,

White and Yellow Corn,

MACKEREL CODFISH AND HAKE,

Peas, Corn Meal, Hay and Shucks,

Irish Potatoes—Peach Blow,

LARD IN TIERCES AND KEGS,

200,000 POUNDS BULK MEAT.

(SHOULDERS AND SIDES),

5,000 POUNDS BACON,

(HAMS AND SIDES),

SOAP, STARCH, SYRUP & WHISKY,

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR,

(ASSORTED BRANDS).

All of which will be sold low for cash, or on short time. Call on, or send your orders to

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

feb27-daf. Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

GEORGIA HOME JOURNAL.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the

General welfare of the People

J. KNOWLES, General Editor.

H. C. BILLINGS, Publisher.

Two Dollars a Year, In Advance.

THE HOME JOURNAL is printed on a Large and handsome sheet, on Friday morning of each week. It is published simultaneously in

MADISON and GREENESBORO,

Has a large Local and a growing general circulation. This, we trust, advertisers will bear in mind.

Letters on business should be addressed to the Publisher, at Madison. All Communications for the paper to Rev. J. Knowles, Editor, Greenesboro, Georgia. feb. 25—tf.

Specie Payments Resumed,

—AT—

LEE SMITH'S,

feb27 tf. NO. 16, MARIETTA STREET.

To the Traveling Public.

I WOULD respectfully inform persons wishing transportation

From Duluth, Georgia,

On the Air-Line Railroad, to

Lawrenceville, Cumming, Alpharetta

or any other point of the surrounding country, that I am prepared with good conveyances. Charges moderate.

feb18—dif J. A. HOWELL.

J. T. HAGAN. R. S. PARKER.

Good News! Good News!

HO! FOR PETRO OIL!

THE Legislature has this day repealed the law prohibiting the sale of Petro Oil in Georgia. All thanks, many thanks, unbounded thanks to our noble Senator and Representatives—Hillyer, Calhoun, Hoge and Howell. The farce called INSPECTION of Oil is defunct, dead, and we hope buried. Will have a car load of PETRO OIL in a few days.

Any one selling any of the light products of Petroleum, under the name of "Petro Oil," and the same not having been bought of us, or through us, will be dealt with according to law. Dealers in Oil will be supplied with genuine Petro Oil at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

RETAIL PRICE, 30 CENTS PER GALLON.

We also keep the very best quality of Kerosene Oil. We are sole agents for the celebrated "Crown" brand of Kerosene, being the best 110 degree Oil made in this country.

Pure Kerosene Oil 50 cents per gallon.

Address orders to

JNO. T. HAGAN & CO.,

Proprietors of Patent on Petro Oil,

February 17, 1873. Atlanta, Ga.

feb18..d&w1mo

GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 5, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Pure Wines, Gins, Whiskies, Cider, Etc.,

PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA" RYE,

OLD TRIUMPH.

and Van Jansen's Royal Scheidam Schnapps.

oct15-dtf feb6.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, 1873.

ALSO,

White Goods, Embroideries, Etc., Etc.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS

Bonnet, Trimming, Neck & Sash Ribbons,

Velvet Ribbons, Neck Ties, Bonnet Silks,

SATINS, VELVETS AND CRAPES,

Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Frames, Etc.

Straw Bonnets, Ladies and Children's Hats,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries, Laces, Nets,

COLLARS, SETTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

VEILING, HEAD NETS, ETC.

Nos. 237 and 239 Baltimore St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market. Orders filled with care, promptness and dispatch. feb. 25-deod-3w

GUANOS.

PHŒNIX GUANO.

Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s Manipulated Guano.

THESE celebrated Guanos, imported and prepared by Wilcox, Gibbs & Co., Savannah, Ga. and Charleston, S. C., are for sale for cash or on credit on accommodating terms, payable in cotton, by

J. A. ANSLEY, Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

feb28—deod6w

Citizens Bank of Georgia.

Authorized Capital $1,000,000

BANKING ROOMS

REPUBLIC BLOCK, Atlanta.

DOES a General Banking Business of DISCOUNTS AND DEPOSITS, Buys and sells Exchange, and makes Collections on all points of the country.

The Kennesaw Route

BY THE

Western & Atlantic

Railroad Company,

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Atlanta to

Nashville, Louisville and Lynchburg

WITHOUT CHANGE!

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS TO

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS,

CHICAGO & MEMPHIS.

THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West.

MANY HOURS QUICKER—MANY MILES SHORTER

Than any Other Route

TO NEW YORK.

Excursion Tickets to New Orleans by this route for visitors to MARDI GRAS will be on sale at Atlanta from February 15th to 23d. Return coupons good if presented within thirty days from the date of sale.

A pamphlet entitled "Mardi Gras in New Orleans, Thirteenth Annual Festival, February 25th, 1873—The Mystick Krew of Comus—Their History and Festivals from 1857 to 1873," is now ready for gratuitous distribution, and can be secured upon application.

PULLMAN PALACE COACHES ON ALL DAY AND NIGHT TRAINS.

Westinghouse Air Brake

ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

Baggage Checked to all Principal Points.

Purchase Tickets via Atlanta and the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and secure

Quick Time, Comfort and Safety.

B. W. WRENN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

E. B. WALKER, Master of Transportation, Atlanta, Ga.

feb1 dlm

J. A. JOHNSON. R. J. McCAMY.

Johnson & McCamy,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Dalton, - - - Georgia.

Office in King Building, Up Stairs.

jany26-dif

J. W. & J. R. HIGHTOWER,

SUCCESSORS TO

LEE & HIGHTWER,

DEALERS IN

HORSES AND MULES.

Opposite Passenger Depot,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA

PROPOSE to continue the Livery and stock business in Griffin, at the old stand, near the passenger depot. They propose to keep in the Livery line as fine and fancy stock, and as superb and elegant vehicles as the country affords, and will be pleased to serve their friends and the public at all times, and by giving their personal attention to their customers, guaranty satisfaction.

Will keep always on hand stock for sale. Drovers can secure good accommodations—our lots being large and secure. Nov6-tf

DOUGLASS COUNTY.

THE LEGAL SALES of Douglass County will in future be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

E. R. WHITELEY, Sheriff.

feb-25dt

Spring and Summer Clothing, 1873.

M. N. ROGERS & Co.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers OF

Men's, Youths' & Boys' Clothing,

444 and 446 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER TO THE SOUTHERN TRADE this season, a very LARGE and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, on liberal terms, and at prices guaranteed as low as any house in the trade furnishing equal grades of Goods.

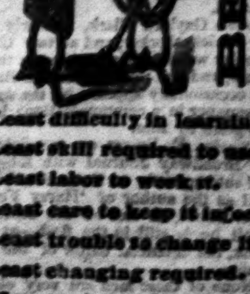
Our Stock is manufactured EXCLUSIVELY for the Southern States. Southern buyers are more certain to find the style of our Goods, and a line of Sizes, better adapted to their wants than is possible in a stock of Clothing manufactured for a Northern or Western trade.

MR. W. T. BURGE, formerly Marshall & Burge, Charleston, S. C., has connected himself with our House.

ORDERS SOLICITED. Satisfaction guaranteed. Samples sent on application.

feb6-d3mos M. N. ROGERS & CO.

"DOMESTIC."



Least difficulty in learning it.

Least skill required to use it.

Least labor to work it.

Least care to keep it in order.

Least trouble to change it.

Least changing required.

Does fine work equal to any other.

Does heavier work than others.

Does heavy work easily.

Does everything well.

Does nothing ill or grudgingly.

Gives satisfaction.

Exceeds expectation.

Justifies the praise it everywhere receives.

Owners of other machines are anxious to exchange for it.

We have a large number of the late Improved Howe, Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines we have taken in exchange at a nominal price, for sale VERY CHEAP.

Agents wanted.

BEAUTIFUL.

Beautiful home where my childhood was spent,
Beautiful skies, where the rainbow oft bent;
Beautiful hills, echoing whippoorwill's song,
Beautiful streamlets, running zigzag along;
In memory they live, entwining the heart,
Like ivy encircling the old oak bark.

Beautiful [illegible]
Beautiful life-scenes unbroken pass by;
Beautiful friendships—earth's land-mark to heaven,
Beautiful visions to cheer us are given;
True, shadows of darkness continue to fall,
But sunshine succeeds them, demolishing all.

Beautiful flowers in the spring-time abound,
Beautiful cereals earth in summer is crowned;
Beautiful harvests in autumn are gathered,
Beautiful snowflakes in winter are scattered;
Spring, summer and autumn, and winter alike,
Abound with blessings which make earth bright.

Beautiful are all things God hath created,
Beautiful thought that to him we're related;
Beautiful are all his gifts of fruition,
Beautiful is his sweet recognition;
Mercies are sometimes hid from our eyes,
And blessings oft times are sent in disguise.

Beautiful thoughts in my heart now arise,
Beautiful angel whom my first love prized;
Beautiful still in the evening of life,
Beautiful though her gray hairs are now rife;
Hearts once united upon earth in love,
Will be reunited in Heaven above.

Beautiful thought that when life is ebbing,
Beautiful angels our souls are awaiting;
Beautiful homes to us will be given,
Beautiful are all the joys of Heaven;
Then welcome message—thrice welcome, come,
"Weary Pilgrim, your earth-work is done."

CHAMPAGNE.

Delicious Wines Not Susceptible of Transportation.

In Champagne new-born babes are washed in Champagne wine, and, after baptism, the first thing the little stranger tastes, as it enters home on return from church, is a glass of the oldest Champagne wine which the family can procure. In Champagne, still, not sparkling wine, is the favorite drink; and, really, the ordinary still Champagne wine is not to be despised. I have living near me a vintner who sells the ordinary still Champagne wine for twelve cents the quart bottle. I do not pretend it is equal to iced Moet & Chandon, but it is an excellent wine, full of delicious Champagne flavor.

How little foreigners know of French wines, and where to get them. Foreigners think that when they have exhausted Bordeaux and Burgundy and Champagne, they have reached the end of delicious French wines. How many other delicious wines there are in France, many of which are too delicate to be brought even to Paris! The least jolting of a railway car destroys them. May be, one of these days, I shall tear leaves from my note-book of pedestrian excursions in the less known wine districts, and tell what liquid rubies and topazes and opals I have quaffed under peasants' thatched roofs. What wealth those poor folks possess in vineyards, silk-house, orchard, dairy, poultry yard! I know many wealthy people in the United States who are not half so well off.

To return to my muttons—by the way, let me mention an old French proverb: Ninety-nine sheep and one native of Champagne are one hundred stupid animals. In Champagne you are never offered sparkling wines, sometimes so old it is really nectar, it is the only wine served—the only wine drank by the inhabitants, who consider it pure wine; while they consider an artificial, a manufactured, a doctored beverage. Marshal d'Artaignan wrote, in 1730: "I do not care for sparkling wine; what I want is a clear, fine wine, with a great deal of the Champagne perfume." President Berton de Rocherit, who sent his Epernay wine to the great at Versailles, replied to their complaints that his Champagne did not sparkle as other Champagne wine did: "Foam destroys in the best wines that which they have best in them; it gives some merit only to wines of inferior quality; foam is the characteristic of beer, chocolate and whipped cream, but not of wine." I confess, nevertheless, that I think the foam the best part of Champagne wine. A bottle from Moet & Chandon's cellar, iced till it is of sherbet consistency, helps a good dinner on to merit the superlative adjective, and often gives fools some semblance of sense. A dinner without iced, sparkling Champagne is a house without windows.—*Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.*

The Door Test.

A correspondent of the Scientific American gives the following novel manner for measuring men's characters:

During the last ten years, in the winter season, according to our daily record, we have noticed the manner in which one thousand persons who called for work have opened, shut, or not shut our store door; this you may say is a useless and futile undertaking, but we entertain a very different opinion. What are the facts, and what the deductions?

1. Out of 1,000 persons recorded, 335 opened the door and shut it carefully when they went out, without much noise.

2. 236 opened it in a hurry, and made an attempt to shut it, but did not, and merely pulled it to when they went out.

3. 302 did not attempt to shut it at all, either on coming in or going out.

4. 98 left it open when they came in, but when reminded of the fact, made ample apology, and shut it when they went out.

5. 20 came in with "How do you do, sir?" or "Good morning," or "Good evening, sir," and all these went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, but did not shut the door when they came in nor when they went out.

Remarks.—We have employed men out of all of the above classes, and during that time have had an opportunity of judging their merits, etc.

The first class, of 335, were those who knew their trade, and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner, were quiet, and had nothing to say in their working hours, and were well approved by those for whom they did the work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they were ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, and in all respects they were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.

Perishable Fame.

It is remarkable how many authors there are who were prominent before the war, and who are now almost, if not entirely forgotten.

Charles Fenno Hoffman, once a very popular song writer and litterateur, is supposed to have been dead for some years. He would better have been, for he has long been an inmate of a lunatic asylum in Pennsylvania, and is unquestionably incurable.

Herman Melville has sunk into oblivion in the custom house, where he performs routine duties, and has no further creative capacity. No man was ever more uneven in his performances. His first two books of travel and adventure, "Pypee" and "Omee" are among the best of the kind printed; while later volumes were far below mediocrity. His "Confidence Man" is one of the stupidest books published in this generation. It has not a single redeeming trait, and it is a marvel that a mind not positively imbecile could have produced such trash.

Cornelius Mathews, the author of "Puffer Hopkins" and other works designed to be humorous, and also of several plays that had a certain reputation in their day, is now the editor and publisher of one or two dreary monthlies of the same humorous sort as his books. This is not exactly correct, for the monthlies are mostly cheap and familiar jokes rehashed and time-honored stories revamped.

Louis Gaylord Clark, formerly editor of the Knickerbocker, and at one time a very popular writer, has a position in the custom-house, and has retired from the literary field. He occasionally appears on the surface in a newspaper in a communication; but the age has gone by him.

Charles F. Briggs, an associate editor of the Broadway Journal with Edgar A. Poe, and subsequently on Putnam's Magazine, as well as the author of 'Harry Franco,' and other books, is one of the semi-forgotten, albeit he is still in the flesh—at present, I think, the financial editor of the Brooklyn Union.

None of these men are very old, and yet they would seem to have flourished almost a century ago. They could scarcely gain the reputation now that they did then, because we have far more culture than we used to have and are far more critical than we used to be. That which passed current as very clever, and even original, eighteen or twenty years ago, would now be deemed mediocre and sensational. Every year the public taste and capacity for appreciation improve, and, before a great while, we shall refuse to accept anything but conscious effort and first-class work. Steadily and rapidly is literature in this country growing to be a really fine art.—*N. Y. Correspondent Chicago Tribune.*

☞ An Ohio editor was rendered insane, while going home the other night, to hear the following words come from a dark porch on a shady street: "Oh, John, I wonder if that moustache feels as good on your lip as it did on mine." John's answer he did not wait to hear.

The Cow Tree.

Among the many curious phenomena which presented themselves to me in the course of my travels, says Humboldt, I confess there were few by which my imagination was so powerfully affected as by the cow tree. On the parched side of a rock on the Mountain of Venezuela grows a tree with dry and leathery foliage, its large woody roots scarcely penetrating into the ground. For several months in the year its leaves are not moistened by a shower; its branches look as if they were dead and withered; but when the trunk is bored, a bland and nourishing milk flows from it. It is at sunrise that the vegetable fountain flows most freely. At that time the blacks and natives are seen coming from all parts provided with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow and thickens at its surface. Some empty their vessels on the spot, while others carry them to their children. One imagines he sees the family of a shepherd who is distributing the milk of his flock.

LANGUAGE AMONG ANIMALS.—M. Houzean maintains that not only does each group of animals possess a language which is understood by other members of the same group, but that they can learn to understand the language of other groups. His dogs, for instance, perfectly understood his poultry. Cocks and hens have one danger-signal for the approach of a bird of prey, another for that of a terrestrial animal or for a man. When the latter was sounded, the dogs would rush out and bark, while to the former they paid no attention whatever. He therefore concludes that fowls have the power of expressing slightly different but closely allied ideas, and dogs can learn to understand these differences.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

WORTH KNOWING.—One pound of green copperas, costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water closet, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Simple green copperas, dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital, or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. In fish-markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there are offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house, and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will purify the atmosphere.

☞ A good clergyman who was giving an out-door dinner to the poor of his parish, noticed a plow boy, who had already swallowed enough plum cake to serve a wedding party, suddenly exhibit unmistakable signs of discomposure. "I am afraid you are not well, my boy," said the sympathetic host. "O yes, I be well enough sir, but my stomach aches," was the unexpected reply. "But if you have had sufficient, don't you think you had better go home and lie down? You can't be well, you know, if your stomach aches." "Ah, he'll ache a deal more before I have done with him," was the heroic response; and a fresh slice of cake was at once applied internally.

Reading Notices.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot, 69 New Street, N. Y. At retail by all grocers. mar4–deod1w

IF you would enjoy life use TUTT'S PILLS. They produce a good appetite, sound digestion, and impart vigor to body and mind. mar4–d1w&w1t

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.
mar4 d3t-tues-thur-sat

AVERT THE DANGER.—The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a tearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, etc., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.
mar4–deod1w&w1t

ADVERTISED BY SMILES is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentrifice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties. mar4–d1w&w1t

IT cannot hurt you. It is purely vegetable. Try SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if you wish to be well. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of Mercury. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the safe remedy.
mar4–deod1w&w1t

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.
nov30–d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET,
oct2—d1y New York.

SHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual in coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.

These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.

J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dec25–deodly

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in the legal hours of sale, on first Tuesday in March next at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, a house and lot on Tatnall street in said city near the junction of Tatnall and Mitchell streets. Said lot is 33 feet front and about 100 feet deep, with a one story wood building thereon. Sold as the property of Abram Williams, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms—Half cash; balance six months, with 10 per cent. interest.
WILLIAM JENNINGS, Administrator.
jan17–d1tawtw Printer's fee $10

Madison House.

MADISON, GEORGIA.

TRAVELERS, invalids and families will find this one of the best hotels in the South. Porters at all the trains who will take care of baggage. Terms reasonable.
FISH & MORGAN,
april3—dtf Proprietors.

Wayside House,

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA.

IS now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to [illegible] Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable.
A. J. HEALAN & LADY.

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications, and Detail Drawings for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Kiser's Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan8 dly

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	5.30 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.15	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.45	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.15	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.57	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	7.00	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45	P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 40	A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 00	A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7	P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1:45	A. M
Leaves Macon	7:25	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:25	P. M
Arrives at Macon	7:45	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	3:30	P. M
Leaves Macon	10:30	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6:00	A. M
Arrives at Macon	8:30	P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 10	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	3:44	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:30	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:28	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:25	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:10	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5 45	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:45	P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4:30	P. M
Arrives at Dalton	9:25	A. M
Leaves Dalton	12:00	M
Arrives in Atlanta	9:50	A. M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8 30	A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:45	A. M.
Leave Kingston	11:30	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:15	A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8:15	P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9:30	P. M.
Leave Kingston	12:00	A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:30	A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8:30 A. M.	8:10 P. M
Arrive Chattanooga	4:28 P. M.	3:44 A. M
Arrive Nashville	12:45 A. M.	1:05 P. M
Arrive McKenzie	8:30 A. M.	8:30 P. M
Arrive Memphis	2:10 P. M.	2:35 A. M
Arrive Little Rock		6:30 P. M
Arrive Union City	10:30 A. M.	10:30 P. M
Arrive Columbus	12:00 noon	12:00 m'dt
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9:05 P. M.	11:30 A. M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11:00 P. M.	12:50 P. M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00	P. M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45	P. M
Leaves Newnan	7 00	A. M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47	A. M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15	A. M
Arrives at West-Point	5 40	A. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 00	A. M
Arrives at West-Point	11 47	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	3 25	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50	P. M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45	A. M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16	A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00	P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31	P. M

GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER.

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan7–deod3m

David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

McBRIDE & SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES

PHAETONS,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
35 Decatur Street.
sep23–d6m—dec13–d3m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,
—AND—
THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.
THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. PROSPECTUS FREE. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep20—july6–d&wly

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK [illegible] manufacture.

For particulars call on the undersigned, corner West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to O. Box 433, Atlanta. T. G. EISWALD.
dec24–dtf

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

[illegible]INGTON..........GEORGIA.

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA,

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders. Only one hour's ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & FREYER,
oct27—dtf Proprietors.

BARTOW HOUSE,

T. J. BRIDGES, Proprietor,

Cartersville..........Georgia.

THIS House has been remodeled and refurnished, and is equal to the best in the State.
june13–dtf

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON..........GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be [illegible] first rate style, and on moderate terms.

LANIER HOUSE,

R. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.

BARNES' Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson's,

ALBANY, GA.

MERRICK BARNES, Proprietor.
Omnibus to and from all trains. jan13–dtf

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

CHARLESTON, December 14, 1872.

ON and after Sunday, 15th instant, the following schedule will be run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9:20	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20	P. M
Leaves Augusta	8:00	A. M
Arrives at Charleston	4:45	P. M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8:20	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	7:35	A. M
Leaves Augusta	6:15	P. M
Arrives at Charleston	5:20	A. M

Between Charleston and Columbia.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8:00	A. M
Arrives at Columbia	5:20	P. M
Leaves Columbia	9:00	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	5:20	P. M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6:15	P. M
Arrives at Columbia	5:20	A. M
Leaves Columbia	7	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	7:20	A. M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad. Passengers for points on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
ja 8–tf

NOTICE,

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Pfeiffer's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled.
dec19–d3m J. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!

VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are stable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Surest Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile,
Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta
TO
Richmond, Baltimore,
Washington, Philadelphia and New York
BY
Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON
ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA
BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at
MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA
NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines, or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.
jan5–d3m

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.

JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, will practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, the Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1–d1m

JESSE S. THARP, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d12

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

JAMES C. BAIN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr18—d1y

F[illegible] S. [illegible]TIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, F[illegible]aklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts. may15—d1y

J. A. [illegible]ST, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27–1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr27—d1y

RICHARD LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in Southwest Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents.
july21—d1y

JAS. A. HALEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Baldwin, Glasscock, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkes, Baldwin, Greene, Washington and Columbia. jan28–d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the Coweta Circuit. Extra charge will be made for the transaction of business in the most accessible Circuit. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all business connected with the administration of estates, before the Court of Ordinary by special contract, before the [illegible] Washington. [illegible]–d1y

JOHN D. POPE, (late of Atlanta, Georgia) Attorney at Law, Sherman, Texas, will practice in the state and Federal Courts of Northern Texas. Persons owning, or desiring to purchase lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I keep in my office a prompt and reliable Real Estate Agent. jan11–d[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. [illegible] MITCHELL, Wholesale and Retail Produce Dealer, Jasper, Texas. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC—WM. W. HARP, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—in the Grant Building, corner [illegible] and Marietta streets. Terms—$2 per month (lessons one hour each). He also instructs BRASS BANDS. [illegible]

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at [illegible] street, Atlanta, Ga. [illegible]

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. [illegible]

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. P. SMITH

(Successor to E. Thom.)

THIS HOUSE is within one hundred yards the Railroad, has been thoroughly renovated and supplied with new furniture. Give him a call. He guarantees to give entire satisfaction.

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.

L. P. Thomas, Proprietor.
april1—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATIONAL TREATMENT of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion. It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove those waste matters in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.
W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham-sq, N.Y.

Employment, $100 per week, Agents & others to sell a new article, indispensable to merch'ts & manf'rs. Add. with stamp, E B Smith & Co, 25 Liberty-st, N. Y.

MONEY Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. ☞ Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 66 Fulton street, New York.

3 copies of the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, 160 pages, and 3 packages of new Farm Seeds free, by enclosing 3 stamps. Address,
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Pa.

WANTED. IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!
We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machines, is invited to
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Engine Oil..at $1 20 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Spindle Oil..at $1 15 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Engine Oil..at $1 10 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Spindle Oil..at $1 50 per gal
Manufactured only by
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New York.

DON'T

Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore, throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular.

The immense sale, 10,000 In One Month on
LIVINGSTONE 28 yrs in AFRICA
is having, PROVES it above all other, the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILD-FIRE. Over 600 pages, only $3.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.
Notice.—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket companion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

The GUIDE is published QUARTERLY. 25 cts. pays for the year, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of One Dollar or more for Seeds may also order 25 cts. worth extra—the price paid for the Guide. The First Number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, etc., and a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers—150 pages on fine tinted paper, some 500 Engravings and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The First Edition of 200,000 just printed in English and German. JAMES VICK,
Rochester. N. Y.

THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN
JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER

is unequaled by any known remedy. It will eradicate, extirpate and thoroughly destroy all poisonous substances in the Blood and will effectually dispel all predisposition to billous derangement.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, etc.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness and inertia.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.

Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with head ache, back ache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?

For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE

JURUBEBA,

which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris "the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world." This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

Don't weaken or impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia, with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.

Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price, One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED

DR. H. JAMES, a retired physician, (and by nature a chemist,) discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and GENERAL DEBILITY, when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting humanity, he will send the recipe, containing full directions for making this remedy, free on receipt of a stamp to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of CONSUMPTION that it does not at once take hold of and dissipate—Night Sweats, Peevishness, Irritation of the Nerves, Failure of Memory, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Sore Throat, Chilly Sensations, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting Away of the Muscles. Address,

CRADDOCK & CO.,
1032 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.
feb8— feb15–d&wtf

1873.

WM. J. LAND,

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LAND'S CHEMICAL LABORATORY has been thoroughly refitted with improved apparatus just received from Berlin. Special attention given to the ANALYSIS or ASSAY of Ores, Metals, Mineral Waters, Soils, Fertilizers, Guano, Rocks, Chemical Salts, Liquors, Burning Oils, Poisons, Medicines, etc.

Table of charges for analysis mailed gratis to applicants. No charges for consultation.
WM. J. LAND,
P. O. Box 365.
dec31–d1m

"A GOOD HOTEL."

The unanimous exclamation of all who stop at

Planters' Hotel,

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA.

W. D. OLDS..........Proprietor.
jan9—dtf

FAIRBURN HOTEL,

By MRS. E. McLARIN,

Fairburn..........Georgia.

☞ Board per Day $2.00

THE Morning Trains from Atlanta to West Point, Georgia, breakfast at this House. Time taken for breakfast daily. may13—dtf

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE!

Atlanta and New Orleans

SHORT LINE!

ALL RAIL!

Only one Change of Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans.

ON and after November 24th, 1872, Double Daily Passenger Trains will run on this line as follows:

Leave Atlanta	6 30	A. M
Arrive at Montgomery	5 25	P. M
Leave Atlanta	6 00	P. M
Arrive at Montgomery	6 00	A. M
Leave Montgomery	6 00	P. M
Arrive at Mobile	7 20	A. M
Leave Montgomery	8 00	A. M
Arrive at Mobile	5 35	P. M
Leave Mobile	8 30	A. M
Arrive at New Orleans	3 25	P. M
Leave Mobile	5 45	P. M
Arrive at New Orleans	11 50	P. M

Passengers leaving here at 6 00, P. M., will make close connection at Montgomery for Selma, Vicksburg, Monroe, and all intermediate points.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping cars run through to Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, York, Meridian, Jackson and Vicksburg without change.

Passengers will remember that this route (via West Point) is the shortest, quickest, most reliable and only double daily line from Atlanta to the following points:

Columbus, Ga., Montgomery,
Mobile, Selma, Birmingham,
Tuscaloosa and Eufaula, Ala.
Meridian, Jackson,
Vicksburg, Miss.,
New Orleans, Shreveport and Monroe
Louisiana, Jefferson, Galveston,

and all points in TEXAS, Northern and Central Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas.

By this line you save time and distance, being

46 Miles Shorter

to Selma and all points west of Selma, and

101 Miles Shorter

to MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, Northern and Central Mississippi and Arkansas, than via Blue Mountain, or Selma, Rome and Dalton route,

296 Miles Shorter

to New Orleans and Galveston than by Chattanooga, Corinth and Grand Junction, or Memphis and Charleston Railroad route.

365 Miles Shorter

to Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points on Red River than by Chattanooga and Memphis, AVOIDING 614 MILES STEAM BOATING ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

and an indefinite delay on wharf boat at the mouth of Red River.

EMIGRANTS

Are particularly requested to notice the many advantages of this line over all others. No discrimination made in cars or time on account of being Emigrants.

When emigrating in large parties special cars will be furnished for baggage and carried through to New Orleans, Jackson and Vicksburg, without transfer.

The recent completion of the magnificent bridges over Tensas and Mobile Rivers form an unbroken all rail connection between Atlanta and New Orleans.

No Boating nor Omnibus fare charged on the line. Passengers are cautioned against representations to the contrary.

Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

This route is not the shortest, but most comfortable and best winter route to

Memphis, Tenn.,
Little Rock, Ark.,
Grenada, Okalona
and Corinth, Miss.

Through tickets on sale at the General Ticket Office in Union Passenger Depot to all points above named.

Fare always as low as by any other route. Be checked through to all terminal points.

Be sure and ask for tickets via West Point Montgomery.

L. P. GRANT,
Superintendent Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
G. J. FOREACRE,
Superintendent Western Railroad of Alabama.
G. JORDAN,
Gen'l Sup't Mobile and Montgomery Railroad
W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
Georgia Railroad Depot, up stairs.
july30—oct1—dec20–dtf

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones.

Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano.

Send 75 cents for the handsomest and most extensive Illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
DeGive's Opera House Block,
Marietta Street,
After October 1st, 1873.
sep19— july3–dtf

THE "GENUINE"

"COAL CREEK COAL!"

J. M. BORN, Jr. & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

KEEP constantly on hand at their Coal Yards, No. 1 on Marietta street, second door above the Capitol and Post Office, and No. 2 on the

Corner Alabama and Loyd Sts..

Opposite O H Jones, Esq, and Georgia Railroad Depot, the best "Coal Creek Lump" and Anthracite Coal. The new office and yard on the last named streets, we have found necessary to open within the last few days for the accommodation of our friends and the public in the eastern and southern part of the city, where they may at all times find our pleasant and accommodating little "JOE CORRIGAN" to wait upon them.

Call at either office, and we will sell you

GOOD COAL

At FAIR PRICES, for grates or manufactories.
jan5—d6m

Double Entry Book-Keeper.

A GENTLEMAN of twenty years' practical experience desires the position of Book-Keeper in some first-class house in this city. Good references will be given.
Apply at this office. jan17–dtf

TWO DAILY CONNECTIONS

BY THE

Blue Mountain ROute.

VIA

Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad and its Connections.

PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 4:05 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad arrive at Rome at 10 P. M., making close connection with

The Mail Train

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at..........9 35
and making close connections with train of Alabama Central Railroad, arriving at
Meridian..........4 40 P. M
Jackson..........12 00 night
Vicksburg..........3 25 A. M

Also, make close connection at CALERA with trains of South and North Alabama Railroad, arriving at
Montgomery..........5 25 A. M
Mobile..........7 00 P. M
New Orleans..........1 30 A. M

The Road has been recently equipped and its equipment is not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.

☞ No change of cars between Rome and Selma.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

run through from ROME VIA SELMA to VICKSBURG without change.

No Delay at Terminal Points.

Passengers leaving Atlanta by 8 30 A. M. train of W. & A. R. R. make close connections at Rome with

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN

of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma at 12 30 A. M.

Fare as low as by any other Route.

☞ Purchase Tickets via Kingston at the General Ticket Office.
JOHN B. PECK,
General Passenger Agent, Selma, Ala.
R. G. RAMSEY,
General Superintendent.
BEAU CAMPBELL, Local Agent.
jan10—dtf No. 1 Kimball House.

CUMMING AND DULUTH

HACK LINE.

J. W. JAMES & CO., are now running, for the accommodation of the traveling public, a good TWO HORSE HACK, three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and making close connection with the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad. Leave Cain's Hotel at Cumming, at 12 M., and arrive at Duluth at 3 o'clock, P. M., in time for the down train to Atlanta. Leave Duluth at 9 o'clock in the morning and arrives at Cain's Hotel in Cumming, at 1 o'clock, to dinner.

Careful drivers. Terms moderate.
may1—dtf

BARNESVILLE HOTEL,

GEO. H. HOLDWELL, Proprietor.

THE traveling public will find at this House good accommodations, polite and attentive Porters at every train to take charge of baggage and conduct guests to the Hotel.

SENOIA HOTEL,

SENOIA, GEORGIA.

W. E. STILLWELL, Proprietor
mar19—dtf

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Plows and other Agricultural Implements Cheaper

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE SOUTH.

We cannot be Undersold for Cash.

"Buist's" Warranted Garden Seeds.

We have facilities for furnishing the Trade at Philadelphia prices.

Guano and Provisions Sold to Farmers on Time.

☞ SEND FOR OUR CIRCULARS OF PRICES AND TERMS.

J. BEN WILSON & CO.,
BROAD STREET, (by the Bridge,)
ATLANTA, GA.
jan21— (july4–d12mo)

CIGARS! CIGARS!! CIGARS!!!

MY FRIENDS, PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL are hereby informed that I have moved my Cigar Manufactory from Garnett street to NO. 4 BROAD STREET, next door to No. 1 Engine House, where I hope to see all my old customers and many new ones. I still manufacture the

Clear Havana Partagas, Moscovita and Henry Clay,

which I claim to be the finest Cigars ever manufactured this side the ocean, and equal to the best imported brands. Manufactured here they are 25 per cent. cheaper, as the tax on imported cigars amounts to that much. I import direct the best grades of Havana Tobacco. Manufactory No. 4 Broad street, wholesale and retail, and retail stand 34 Whitehall street. [dec21–d3m] P. H. ENGELBERT.

THE ATLANTIC COAST LINE PASSENGER ROUTE.

REORGANIZED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1872.

DOUBLE DAILY ALL RAIL CONNECTION

VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON, RICHMOND

AN ADDITIONAL DAILY CONNECTION VIA

AUGUSTA, WILMINGTON AND PORTSMOUTH,

AND THE

Magnificent Bay Line Steamers.

The equipment of the Roads of this Line is first-class

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are Upon all Night Trains

DOUBLE DAILY SCHEDULES are operated upon the entire route, from New Orleans and all terminal points in Alabama and Georgia.

By taking morning train out of Savannah, Macon and Atlanta, passengers connect with the [illegible] train out of Augusta, and can choose between all the rail connections via Richmond, or the route via Chesapeake Bay having, in the latter case,

But One Night of Railway Travel.

and the second night enjoy the luxurious accommodations of the Steamers of that line.

Passengers going via Bay Line should leave Atlanta on Morning Trains. The Dalton route [illegible] two nights rail travel, so has their Bay Line route, while we have only one.

THROUGH TICKETS to all prominent points on sale by both routes at all terminal points [illegible] full line of Virginia Springs and Excursion Tickets to attractive Summer Resorts.

For Time Schedules, Price Lists, and all desirable information, apply to the following named agents of the line:

A. F. BUTLER, Agent; M. J. O'CONNOR, Traveling Agent, Augusta; H. M. COTTINGHAM, General Western Agent, Atlanta; SAM MOCK, Southern Agent, Montgomery, Alabama.
F. W. CLARK, A. G. P. A.

A. POPE,
4—1tf General Passenger Agent.

GOWER, JONES & CO.,

Cartersville, Georgia.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND ONE, TWO AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS,

CAN fill orders at short notice. A large quantity of well seasoned timber on hand. Mr. E. M. Gower, who has had forty years experience in the business—formerly of Greenville, South Carolina, and lately of Gainesville, Georgia, gives his personal attention to the business. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All Work Warranted.

WE DEFY COMPETITION, BOTH IN QUALITY AND PRICE
nov17—d5m

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

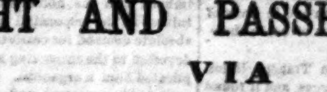
VIA

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES



THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays

ELEGANT STATE-ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS.

Sea Voyage Ten to Twelve Hours Shorter Via Charleston.

The South Carolina Railroad Company,

And connecting Roads West, in alliance with the Fleet of Thirteen First-Class Steamships to the North, invite attention to the Quick Time and Regular Dispatch afforded to the business public in the States at the

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Offering facilities of Railroad and Sea Transportation for Freight and Passengers not excelled in any capacity at any other Port. The following splendid Ocean Steamers are regularly on the line:

TO NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN,
M. S. Woodhull, Commander.
CHAMPION,
R. W. Lockwood, Commander.
CARLESTON,
James Berry, Commander.
JAMES ADGER,
T. J. Lockwood, Commander.
JAMES ADGER & CO.,
Agents, Charleston, S. C.

GEORGIA,
S. Crowell, Commander.
SOUTH CAROLINA,
T. J. Beckett, Commander.
CLYDE,
J. Kennedy, Commander.
ASHLAND,
Ingram, Commander.
WAGNER, HUGER & CO.,
WM. A. COURTENAY,
Agents, Charleston, S. C.

TO PHILADELPHIA

Iron Steamships.

VIRGINIA,
C. Hinckley, Commander.
GULF STREAM,
Alex. Hunter, Commander.
SAILING DAYS—THURSDAYS.
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

Total Capacity 40,000 Bales Monthly.

TO BALTIMORE.

FALCON,
Hainie, Commander.
SEA GULL,
Dutton, Commander.
MARYLAND,
Johnson, Commander.
Sailing Days—Every Fifth Day.
PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

TO BOSTON.

STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, sails every other Saturday.
JAS. ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C.

Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine Insurance one-half of 1 per cent.

Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets

Can be had at all the principal Railroad Offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. State-Rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by application to Agents of Steamers at Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases the Railroad Tickets should be exchanged and Berths secured. Through Tickets by the above include Transfers, Meals and State Rooms, while on Steamships.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

GEORGIA RAILROAD,

And their connecting Lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of Freight and Passengers between the Northern Cities and the South and West. Comfortable Night Coaches and Sleeping Chair, without extra charge, have been introduced on the South Carolina Railroad. First-Class Sleeping Cars of Branchville. On the Georgia Railroad First-Class Sleeping Cars.

Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad and connecting roads with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great dispatch. [illegible] will use every exertion to satisfy their Patrons that the Line VIA CHARLESTON cannot be [illegible] in dispatch and the safe delivery of Goods.

For further information, apply to J. M. SELKIRK, Sup't, Charleston, S. C.; E. D. HILL, General Agent, P. O. Box 4079, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y.; S. B. PICKENS, Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER

Vice-President South Carolina Railroad, Charleston.
july4—eodtf